Morning Oregonian.

VOL. 24 NO. 7654 PORTLAND, OREGON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18 1884 EIGHT-PAGE EDITION.

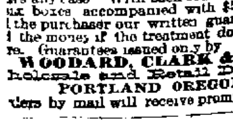
RAILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS.

Oregon R'y & Navigation Co.
OCEAN DIVISION.
[illegible]
RAIL DIVISION.
[illegible]
Main Line Passenger Trains [illegible]
Through Sleeping Cars [illegible]
Emigrant Trains [illegible]
Emigrant Sleepers [illegible]
MIDDLE COLUMBIA RIVER DIVISION.
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.
[illegible]
NARROW GAUGE DIVISION, EAST SIDE.
[illegible]
WEST SIDE.
BETWEEN PORTLAND, SHERIDAN AND AIRLIE.
[illegible]
General Offices cor. Front and D Sts.
[illegible] PRESCOTT, Manager. A. L. STOKES, G. F. & P. Agent.
A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent.

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE.
Northern Pacific Railroad.
278 Miles.
The Shortest Line to Chicago and all Points East and the only line running through trains between Portland and St. Paul and Minneapolis.
REMEMBER
THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.
Is the ONLY Line Running
Passenger Trains
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars
Palace Dining Cars (meals [illegible])
Luxuriant Day Coaches
Emigrant Sleepers (free of charge)
From Washington and Oregon Points
To The East.
SEE THAT YOUR TICKETS READ
via the Northern Pacific R. R. and St. Paul and Minneapolis
And thereby avoid change of cars.
Leave Portland at 11 40 A. M. daily, arrive at Minneapolis or St. Paul 12 25 P. M. fourth day. Connection made at St. Paul and Minneapolis for points east, south and southeast.
PACIFIC DIVISION.
Train leaves Front and G daily 1 to P. M. arrive Tacoma 9 55 P. M., connecting with Co's boats for points on Puget Sound.
CHAS. S. FEE, Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Paul.
A. D. CHARLTON, Gen'l West'n Pas. Agent, No. 2 Washington st. Portland.

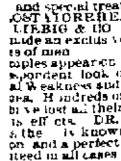
OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA
VIA
Oregon & California R. R.
And Connections.
[illegible] Hours between Portland and San Francisco. Only 24 hours staging.
[illegible] to San Francisco $32; to Sacramento $[illegible]
[illegible]
(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)
East Side Division.
BETWEEN PORTLAND AND ASHLAND.
Mail Train.
[illegible]
Albany Express Train.
[illegible]
West Side Division.
BETWEEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS.
Mail Train.
[illegible]
Express Train.
[illegible]
Corner F and Front Sts. Portland, Or.
[illegible]
[illegible] KOEHLER, Manager. E. P. ROGERS, G. F. & Pass. Agent.

NERVOUS DEBILITY!



Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhœa caused by over exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.
WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES
to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by
WOODARD, CLARK & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

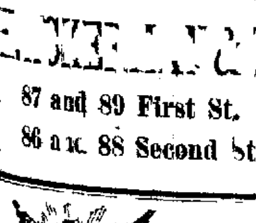
DR. LIEBIG'S WONDERFUL German Invigorator. Men suffering from [illegible] and weakness brought on by early imprudence or excesses, causing nervous debility, premature decay, lost manhood, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy should immediately procure DR. LIEBIG'S INVIGORATOR No. 2.
[illegible] DOCTOR will agree to forfeit $1000 for a case taken not cured. [illegible]
LIEBIG & CO.'S Private Dispensary, 400 Geary st. San Francisco.



THIS GREAT STRENGTHENING REMEDY and NERVE TONIC
CURES WITH UNFAILING CERTAINTY [illegible]
[illegible] DR. [illegible] D. SALFIELD [illegible]
[illegible] Bottle Free [illegible]

SMOKE.
[illegible] GATO'S
[illegible]
KEY WEST
HAVANA CIGARS.
NONE BETTER. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
[illegible]SBERG, BACHMAN & CO.,
Sole Agents, Portland, Or.

[illegible]
We have come to the conclusion that
LOW PRICES
[illegible], and in order to maintain [illegible] we have been enjoying the [illegible], we have again
REDUCE EVERY ARTICLE
[illegible] establishment, and will commence this
[illegible]
[illegible] MONDAY, OCT. 2[illegible]th.
Our stock is now complete in all its branches, and we are able to supply your wants in any quantity, price or quality.
We call special attention to our large stock of
RICH GOLD
CHANDELIERS
—AND—
Library Lamps!
Having sold in the past two weeks over [illegible] LAMPS, acknowledged by all purchasers to be from $1 50 to $2 50 cheaper than sold in any other house in the city. This is but one instance of LOW PRICES that has come before our notice, [illegible] our larger sales in
Crockery,
[illegible]
and the astonishment with which our Low Prices are received by our customers, assures us that you are money out when you purchase elsewhere.
Our number of salesmen has been increased and are now prepared to wait on all whether come to purchase or not.
Do not buy elsewhere until you have seen our prices.
REMEMBER,
The Grand Reduction Sale commences to-day and will continue until Jan. 1, 1885.
[illegible]
87 and 89 First St.
86 and 88 Second St.



BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA
—AND—
SUGAR-COATED PILLS,
The Great Purifiers
OF THE BLOOD AND LIVER.

HOP KEE & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS
—AND—
Manufacturers of Underwear
[illegible] Dealers in Fancy Goods, [illegible] Embroideries, etc. Very lowest prices.
[illegible] Second, cor. Oak and Second, Portland.

F. E. BEACH & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS [illegible]
Doors, Windows, Blinds,
IMPORTERS
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,
AND DEALERS IN
GENERAL BUILDING MATERIALS.
Price Lists and Discounts furnished on application
103 FRONT ST., Portland, Or.

[illegible] AND SLEDGES MADE BY P. C. Perkins [illegible] The [illegible] pronounced PERFECTION this year by professional WOODCHOPPERS. I have all [illegible]
KIRK SHELDON, Agent, Portland.

SMOKE
WAGNER'S
The Best Domestic
CIGAR
In the Market.

W. Weiler & Co.
First [illegible]

HENRY HEWETT,
General Fire and Marine Insurance Agency
OFFICE: 30 NORTH FRONT ST.,
Between B and C sts. Portland, Oregon.
Telephone No. [illegible]
FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE CO.
LONDON AND LANCASHIRE INS. CO.
ROYAL INSURANCE CO.
NORWICH UNION FIRE INS. SOCIETY.
LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.

[illegible]S. E. McBEE'S
Christmas Headquarters
65 and 67
MORRISON STREET.
DECORATED CUPS & SAUCERS,
25c and upward.
EXPRESS WAGONS,
75c and upward
DRESSED DOLLS,
15c and upward.
ALSO A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
FANCY VASES,
EPERGNES,
SCRAP BOOKS,
ALBUMS,
AUTOGRAPHS,
TOYS,
NOTIONS,
ETC.
ALSO
RETAIL CROCKERY
—AT—
Wholesale Prices!
All are invited before purchasing elsewhere.

A CARD.—To all who are suffering from errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Jos. T. Inman, Station D, N. Y.

J. J. Jennings, Oysters, Fish, Poultry and Game, SW corner Fifth and Washington.

ASK YOUR DEALERS
—FOR—
KELLY'S
FAMOUS
KEY WEST
HAVANA CIGARS
SMOKE
KELLY'S CELEBRATED
[illegible]
KEY WEST
CIGARS!
For sale by all first-class dealers.
H. ROSENFELD & CO.
Sole Agents for North Pacific Coast.

Children's Books
[illegible]
GEO. H. HILL,
City Book Store,
171 First St., near Yamhill.

NO POISON
IN THE PASTRY
IF

ARE USED.
Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, etc., flavor Cakes, Creams, Puddings, &c., as delicately and naturally as the fruit from which they are made.
FOR STRENGTH AND TRUE FRUIT FLAVOR THEY STAND ALONE.
PREPARED BY THE
Price Baking Powder Co.,
Chicago, Ill. St. Louis, Mo.

Has your foot some variation from the ordinary pedal anatomy, making you exceedingly difficult to fit? Yes? Then try
"The HANAN"
shoe. Thirty years' experience has taught us every peculiarity of the human foot, and from our 15,000 pairs of lasts we guarantee every man a perfect fit, the finest material, best work, style to suit the most fastidious taste, durability and reasonable price. For sale by ROBERT YOUNG & CO., 109 First St. Agents [illegible] Portland. [illegible] for illustrated catalogue.

A GOOD COMPARISON.
The Rev. William Roulatt, a well known Methodist clergyman, residing at Naples, draws the following amusing, but apt comparison between Dr. C. McLane's Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Bros. of Pittsburgh, Pa., and a ferret.
"A ferret when placed at the entrance of a rat hole, enters the aperture, travels along the passage, seizes upon the rat, exterminates its existence and draws the animal's defunct carcass to the light. And in like manner have I found Dr. C. McLane's Vermifuge to operate upon worms, those dreadful and annoying tormentors of children. This remedy, like the ferret, enters the aperture of the mouth, travels down the gullet, hunts round the stomach, and lays hold of the worms, shakes the life out of the reptiles, sweeps clean their den, and carries their carcasses clear out of the system. This, at least, has been the effect of the Vermifuge upon my children."

The Only Genuine
McLane's Vermifuge,
Is the Dr. C. McLane's Vermifuge
PREPARED BY
FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE EAST.

Proceedings of the National Cattle Men's Convention.

THE SWAIM COURT MARTIAL.

[illegible] New York Fights. A New Postoffice Rule. [illegible] Railroad Items from Philadelphia.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 17.—The first national convention of cattlemen ever held in this country opened its session this morning. The delegates present represented nearly all the western states and several of the eastern states, Mexico, England and Scotland. Col. R. S. [illegible] of St. Louis, the originator of the project, called the convention to order and announced as the object of the gathering the formation of a national league of cattle interests for mutual good. After urging unanimity of action he introduced Colonel [illegible] Hammaker of St. Louis as temporary chairman. On motion of Senator Dorsey of New Mexico, delegate Thos. Sturgis of Wyoming was made temporary secretary. Mr. Sturgis then read the call issued in January last, pursuant to which the convention met. A heated discussion ensued and was participated in by Messrs. Dorsey of New Mexico, Curtis of New York, Judge Lindsey of [illegible] and many others. Upon the resolution of George [illegible] as to the method of making up the committee on credentials and organization, the western delegates contending for a representation from the Eastern Stock association and the eastern delegates for one delegate only from each state, the former finally prevailed by an overwhelming vote. At this juncture the chairman announced that Governor Crittenden and Mayor Ewing would appear before the convention and welcome the delegates in behalf of the state of Missouri and city of St. Louis. The gentlemen appeared with a military escort, Governor Crittenden leaning on the arm of General W. T. Sherman, accompanied by a staff consisting of ex-Governor Thomas C. Fletcher, Colonel Meyers of the State Guard and others. Mayor Ewing was first introduced and said he thanked the delegates for the honor of selecting St. Louis as the place for the convention, and extended all the hospitality of the corporation. Governor Crittenden followed, adding his welcome to that of Mr. Ewing, and speaking at some length. Among other things he said: "I think congress should set aside of the public domain sufficient for a national or international trail from the Red river on the north to the Red river on the south and wide enough to accommodate a million cattle. Now is the time to memorialize congress to that end." He spoke also of the growing demand for meats throughout the world, of the necessity of proper breeding and the adoption of conditions of existence to each particular breed.

General Sherman also responded, and made a brief address of a general nature. He concluded as follows: "I used to regret to see buffalo, elk and antelope disappearing from the plains, and to see in their stead a race of scrawny, long horned Texas cattle. I can now see, however, that it was a decree of nature, and that you gentlemen have reared a race of 25,000,000 of fine breeding cattle, which supply the world with meat."

The convention took a recess until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

An amusing feature of the convention is a cowboy band from Fort Dodge, Kansas, twenty men strong and in full frontier costume. They played several selections during this morning's session, eliciting great applause. The leader wields, in the place of a baton, his silver mounted derringer, nearly a foot long.

Convention reassembled, and after accepting an invitation from the Merchants' exchange and other public and private institutions to visit them, adjourned till to-morrow morning, when permanent organization will be effected and real work begun.

THE SWAIM COURT MARTIAL.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Upon the opening of the Swaim court martial to-day Gen. Grosvenor, counsel for the accused, raised an objection on the part of Gen. Swaim to Paymaster General Rochester sitting as a member of the court. He stated the grounds of the objection to be, that General Rochester is a material witness in this case with respect to the second charge against General Swaim of neglect to report and take notice of the alleged fact that Col. Morrow had fraudulently duplicated his pay accounts, and also that the accused favored the appointment of Col. McClure to the paymaster generalship at the time General Rochester was appointed to that office. After the argument the room was cleared, and when the doors were reopened the judge advocate announced that the objections against General Rochester sitting as a member of the court were sustained.

General Swaim was then asked whether he desired to object to any further member of the court. In reply he said that he desired to do so, and Judge Shellabarger then read a challenge to Brigadier General Schofield's right to sit as a member of the court, on the ground that he (Schofield) was prejudiced against General Swaim and could not set on trial as an impartial judge. The challenge against Schofield was not sustained. General Terry was also challenged, and the challenge in his case was sustained.

Objection was then made by General Swaim to General Murray, on the ground of prejudice growing out of Swaim's opposition to his appointment as surgeon general. General Murray having declared upon his voir dire that he entertained no prejudice against General Swaim that would influence his judgment in this case, the challenge was withdrawn.

The counsel for Swaim were then allowed to ask Colonel Andrews and Colonel Ayers, without formally challenging these officers, whether they had formed or expressed any opinion as to Swaim's guilt or innocence, and whether they entertained any prejudice against him that would influence their judgment in the case. Both having answered in the negative, the court was then organized with eleven members, by the swearing in of the members and the judge advocate. The latter stated that Swaim requested that subpoenas be issued for the secretary of war, General Rochester, Major [illegible], Colonel Barr and Major Scott. Recess was then taken until to-morrow.

The challenge against General Terry was sustained, because he stated he would prefer not to sit upon the trial, and be one of General Swaim's judges.

UTTERANCES FROM THE PULPIT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—[Special.]—Beecher said in his sermon yesterday: "Talking about divorce, many married persons live in eternal [illegible] all their lives. [illegible] Many and many are living with no divorce, and in the circuit of the common household, that are as wide apart as if one lived in China and the other in North America. They don't feel alike, they don't think alike, they haven't the same aims or aspirations. One creeps on the ground with the worm, and the other wings to eternal in the sky, where the eagles [illegible]. I am nearer to the Roman Catholic faith than I am to Calvin. Calvinism [illegible] I am a brother to Judaism, or to Romanism, if I may be permitted to use the word over which some have stumbled and broken their necks. I love many Catholic priests, and I take lessons of many. The literature they have given us has been every manna in the desert of life to me. They are [illegible] and I hail them as brothers. They might [illegible] if I were to go with enthusiasm and clasp their hands, but in my soul I do so."

[illegible] White said in his sermon yesterday that "the question of moral character has received more attention during the past canvass than ever before. The people have demanded that the candidates shall be [illegible] pure and lofty [illegible]. We have also learned in this canvass that ministers are not always wise in their remarks. It sometimes happens that in their utterances they mean more than they [illegible] which they wish [illegible]. My opinion is that ministers should not make political speeches. Their place is in the pulpit. Notwithstanding that many seem disappointed, we must remember the Lord reigns."

A [illegible] ABOUT A CHINAMAN.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—[Special.]—The case of Ah Kee came up again before Commissioner Shields this afternoon. Counsel for prisoner moved for his discharge, on the ground that he was not a laborer, and only wanted wages due him, when he intended shipping back for China on another vessel. The motion was denied.

Ah Si, steward of the bark Richard Parsons, testified that Ah Kee came from Hong Kong [illegible] Calcutta when engaged in washing dishes, and he wanted to be a Chinaman. Ah Kee then handed in a statement written by a friend which he swore was the truth. He said he would return to Calcutta when he got his wages.

The [illegible] district attorney adhered to the [illegible] [illegible] restriction [illegible] no right to land [illegible] Ah Kee [illegible] to [illegible] Ah Si was warned that [illegible] leave the vessel or he would be arrested.

A RULE AMENDED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The rule governing the delivery of letters sent from hotels has been heretofore to send them to the dead letter office, regardless of the printed request to return to the hotel. The rule was to-day amended by Postmaster-General Hatton, as follows: "Unclaimed letters enclosed in envelopes upon which hotel cards are printed, should not be returned to the mailing office unless such envelopes have written or printed thereon the words 'Return to,' in addition to the hotel card. Proprietors of hotels should omit the usual return request from envelopes supplied their guests, and those using such envelopes should be careful to designate what disposition should be made of letters sent by them in case they cannot be delivered."

A RICH [illegible] WEDDING.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—[Special.]—The wedding of Miss Carola Astor and Orme Wilson, which will take place to-morrow, will be one of the grand social events of the season in the metropolis, but it is thought will exceed in brilliancy of surroundings and number of distinguished guests present anything of the kind that has ever been witnessed in this city. Several thousand invitations have been issued, and those present will include leaders of society in both the old and the new world, and every [illegible] in the United States will be represented. Immediately following the wedding a reception will be held in the art gallery and after receiving congratulations of relatives and friends, the couple will start on an extended bridal tour.

THE LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—In the annual report of the lighthouse board, $25,000 is asked for lighting and buoying rivers. $10,000 is necessary to continue work on the lighthouse at the northwest of seal rock off Point St. George, California. Estimates for general appropriations next fiscal year, including supplies, repairs, salaries, expenses, light, vessels, buoyage and fog signals, etc., are $2,164,000. Estimates for special appropriations amount to $1,511,551, made up in part of the following items: Angel Island fog signal, California, $4,000; Cape Orford light station, Oregon, $2,000; Destruction island light station, Washington territory, $[illegible],000; supply steamer $150,000; building [illegible] lighthouse board, $250,000.

RESTRAINING A BANKING INSTITUTION.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Nov. 17.—The bank commissioners have obtained an injunction from the supreme court restraining the Portsmouth Trust and Guarantee company of this city from further continuance in business. The institution was incorporated in 1871 with a capital of $100,000 and a guarantee fund of the same amount for the protection of depositors. The directors issue a statement showing that the guarantee fund has been impaired through losses in real estate. The amount of this impairment is stated to be about $40,000. The directors state that all depositors will be paid in full. The deposits amount to $117,000 with 800 depositors, mostly poor people.

HARD TIMES IN CONNECTICUT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—A special from New Haven says: General complaint of dullness is made by tradesmen up the Naugatuck valley and all through Connecticut. Now on cars one sees employes going home from shops between 4 and 5 o'clock, instead of pouring out of the mills in droves at 6 o'clock as when good times prevailed. In some of the factories the wages and hours of labor have been reduced and in others men in service ten years or more have been discharged, republicans and democrats being treated alike.

THE MARE ISLAND ESTIMATE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The annual report of Rear Admiral Nichols, chief of the bureau of yards and docks, has been submitted. The estimates for the Mare Island yard for the fiscal year [illegible] are $[illegible]. Respecting them Admiral Nichols says they seem large, but when the importance of the yard is considered at the present and what its importance will be in the future, when the navy shall be restored to something like its former magnitude, the estimates will not seem extravagant.

MORE WORKMEN DISCHARGED.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—[Special.]—Three thousand five hundred employes in the Singer sewing machine works, in Elizabethport, New Jersey, were alarmed last Saturday by the announcement of the discharge of [illegible] of their number, and that 500 more would be discharged this week. The reason given is that the company is about to stop manufacturing [illegible] machines. In addition to this, [illegible] western and European orders are slack.

COAL MINERS ON A STRIKE.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 17.—About 200 coal miners employed in the Walsenburg mines, by the Colorado Coal and Iron company of this city, went on a strike this morning. These miners took part in the recent general strike, and only returned to work last Thursday. As they are members of the Miners' union serious conflicts and trouble throughout the state are anticipated in the [illegible]. The present grievances are unknown.

ADAM BADEAU IN TROUBLE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The solicitor of the treasury has instructed the U. S. district attorney of the middle district of Alabama to bring suit against the sureties on the bond of General Adam Badeau, late consul general to Havana, to recover $[illegible] received by him as official fees and alleged to have been illegally withheld.

OF INTEREST TO BREWERS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—[Special.]—The [illegible] declares it ought to be a relieving [illegible] for the brewers who were nearly unanimous for Cleveland. [illegible]

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Pacific coast: fair weather.

RAILROAD NOTES.

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.—[Special.]—The [illegible] New York editorial special reports Jay Gould as saying yesterday: "I feel for a great [illegible] in the stock market. It will probably be a fluctuating market for some time, but the tendency will be on the side of improvement. [illegible]

[illegible] Northern Pacific [illegible] Oregon Short Line [illegible] Walla Walla [illegible] connections with the Northern Pacific. Local rates on the Short Line connections are to be made high, while through rates are made very low, to compete with through lines via San Francisco.

POLITICAL NEWS.

News and Conjecture About Cleveland and Blaine.

A LETTER FROM DR. BURCHARD.

Theodore Roosevelt Scores Conkling—The Democrats Wrangling over the Offices—Political Items of Interest.

CHAIRMAN JONES'S INTERVIEW.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—[Special.]—The Inter Ocean's New York special says: It is not likely that the national committee will remain in New York more than a few days longer now. Clarkson, the Iowa member, left for home on Tuesday morning. Treasurer Weeks has gone back to Pittsburg, and Chairman Jones will leave for the same city Wednesday night, as soon as the official vote is declared from Albany. Mr. Jones said last night: "I don't see that there is much to add to what you have already had from me. If we had been able to have gone back to actual frauds perpetrated at the polls I believe we would have carried the state by a handsome plurality."

"When did you discover that this could not be done?"

"Early on Monday last, after our last address had been issued. There has been a good deal said about that address, but everything was said in it done in the best of faith, on the representation of responsible men from all parts of the state. As soon as we found that the actual ballots in the state had been by law destroyed, and nothing remained but the returns of election officers, we were convinced that nothing but the most flagrant frauds would induce the canvassers to go behind the returns. These did not transpire, and the result you know."

SIMPLY [illegible].

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—[Special.]—The [illegible] special from Augusta, Maine, says: "To a careless observer Blaine shows his feelings over his defeat but slightly. But those who know him best say he feels it most keenly. The younger members of the family, and Mrs. Blaine and family servants, show in their countenances how severe a disappointment has fallen upon them. Mrs. Blaine is reported by one of her personal friends as saying she should never set her foot in Washington again. Mr. Blaine still refuses to be interviewed until he has become satisfied that Secretary of State Carr has really issued certificates of election to the Cleveland electors. [This is [illegible]. Blaine has already been interviewed, and spoke freely, as shown by our dispatches yesterday.—ED.]

A TARIFF REFORMER SPEAKS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—[Special.]—J. S. Moore, a well-known writer on the tariff, says in the Times this morning: "The defeat of Blaine emphatically proclaims that the high tariff oligarchy that Great Pan is dead. To make my meaning perfectly clear, I will say the chances of higher duties on foreign commodities died on the 4th of November, and the chances for tariff reform have, from that date, taken a new and favorable departure. What tariff reform now aims at is to free raw material, largely reduce taxes on the necessaries of life and to cause a reduction of 20 to 40 per cent in the tax on certain foreign manufactured goods. We should create a higher rate of duty, I should say, than the present one, on wines, spirits, tobacco, cigars and perfumery."

A FRANK CONGRATULATION.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—[Special.]—George Mott, postmaster at Pearsalls, L. I., has written the following letter to Cleveland: "I desire to congratulate you although I voted against you. I hold the position of postmaster at Pearsalls, Queens county, N. Y., and my place is ready for my successor to the victors belonging the spoils. I hope you will turn the rascals out, and if there be [illegible] any faults committed go for them. [illegible] of the nation. God help you to fight."

CONKLING'S LITTLE SENATORIAL BOOM.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—[Special.]—The World continues its efforts to make Conkling senator, declaring that all the democrats will vote for him and also such independents as were elected by republicans. This is reproduced by several of the state papers, but all democrats know that no man is so utterly despised by republicans in the state as Conkling, as he himself defeated Blaine in Oneida county. It would be political suicide for any republican to vote for him.

IN INDIANA.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—[Special.]—The Times' Indianapolis special says: The next legislature has a democratic majority of forty on joint ballot. The majority is large enough to almost certainly breed internal dissensions, and upon no other question is there likely to be more variance than upon the return of Voorhees to the senate. The total vote of the state in the last election was 491,[illegible]. For governor, Gray received 244,9[illegible]0 and Calkins 237,748.

THE STATE BOARD OF CANVASSERS.

ALBANY, Nov. 17.—The state board of canvassers meet at the capitol Wednesday. Official returns have been received from only forty of the sixty counties in the state, and the board will probably take a recess for a day in order to allow further returns to be received, before proceeding with the canvass.

HENDRICKS SAYS "IT'S ENOUGH."

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Nov. 17.—[Special.]—When the news of the result of the official count of New York reached here Saturday night a reporter immediately went to announce the fact to Hendricks. When told the result Hendricks beamed with smiles and said: "I am glad it is over. 1,14[illegible] is rather too close to be comfortable, but it is enough."

A "DIG" AT WHITELAW REID.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—[Special.]—The Times, in an editorial this morning, says: "It is not altogether improbable that the peculiar method of election figuring employed by the Tribune's editor and the person who assisted him in the work of forgery and falsification may yet be investigated by the grand jury."

CLEVELAND AT [illegible].

ALBANY, Nov. 17.—President-elect Cleveland's callers to-day were numerous. There was a constant stream in and out of the executive chamber till [illegible]. The governor was accessible to all from [illegible] until late in the afternoon, when he retired to his private room for consultation with political friends.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

He Points Out the Causes That Led to Cleveland's Election—Conkling Scored.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 17.—[Special.]—Theodore Roosevelt of New York passed through St. Paul to-day, en route to his cattle ranch on the Little Missouri, where he will remain until the holidays. On being interviewed on presidential politics, he said:

"Simply [illegible] I am sorry. My friends and myself worked hard, earnestly and honestly for Blaine, [illegible] New York [illegible] all that could be expected of it. [illegible] figures of 1880."

"What caused the defeat?"

"A combination of untoward events. If the Conkling wing of the stalwarts had been true, if Burchard's terrible alliteration had not been sprung upon us so late in the campaign, if that [illegible] dinner at Delmonico's had not been [illegible], if the prohibitionists had been as honest and [illegible] as they claimed to be, [illegible] Blaine would have won."

[illegible] CONKLING'S [illegible].

[illegible] Conkling [illegible] He has won [illegible] He got a chance at Blaine, [illegible] He is not [illegible] a statesman at all, [illegible] He is a traitor to the republican party, and it is of no sense for any one to talk of republican legislators joining with the democrats to send him to the United States senate. There is no danger of that, and unless Cleveland is a blasted fool he can not offer him a cabinet portfolio. Conkling is as practically dead—politically—as ever. The prohibitionists wanted a chance for revenge against the republicans and took it. St. John, I haven't a shadow of doubt, was bought by the democratic committee before the campaign had waxed to a heat.

OTHER ERRORS.

Dr. Burchard lost us thousands of votes in that his utterance stopped and turned the other way many who were tending Blaineward, and would have voted for him had the three R's not been spoken. That second Delmonico dinner, although the private gentlemen who first conceived it were honest enough, was a fatal mistake, and lost us thousands of votes. The republican central committee was not responsible for this blunder of course. It was a little hard on us in New York to nominate Mr. Blaine at all, and I am inclined to give the New York independents, or a majority of them credit for conscientiousness. I don't know whether Cleveland will recognize by his official place the service the independents rendered him or not, but I am inclined to think not."

A LETTER FROM DR. BURCHARD.

What He Says of His Unfortunate Alliterative Expression that Defeated Blaine.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—[Special.]—Charles Sutorius writes as follows to the Utica Herald: "Inclosed you will find an answer from Dr. Burchard to my question, 'How under the sun could you make such a remark as "Rum," etc., which was entirely out of place and damaging to Blaine, which you could have foreseen?' I think there are good reasons to print that answer for the public, and hope you think so too." Following is Dr. Burchard's reply:

NEW YORK, Nov. 17, 1884.

Mr. Charles Sutorius—Dear Sir—As your note of yesterday is both candid and courteous, it shall receive a courteous reply. You ask, "How I could have made use of expressions which have caused so much excitement and trouble." In answer I would say that the words were not premeditated and doubtless were unfortunately uttered, especially as they have been totally misunderstood and misapplied. I went to the meeting of ministers at the Fifth Avenue hotel, as a warm friend of Blaine and the republican party. In my brief remarks of welcome I designed to characterize the democratic party as having manifested, if not friendliness, certainly no hostility to the excessive use of rum. I meant further to be understood that said party has endeavored to use the Roman Catholic population of this country as a factor to promote partisan and political purposes. I meant further to emphasize the fact that the party in question did not frown upon the late rebellion, but rather encouraged and aided the effort to destroy this republic. Such was the intended meaning and application of the offensive terms used. Could I have foreseen the use and application which might have been made of them, to the injury of Blaine and the republican cause, they never could have found utterance. While, therefore, I exceedingly regret their misuse and misapplication I still maintain that the alliterative expressions have a truthful and intended application, and who shall say that they may not have been overruled for good? If Mr. Cleveland is declared to be the successful candidate, let us all, as good citizens, be cheerfully submissive, and say "Vox populi vox Dei."

THE DEFEATED CANDIDATE.

He Gossips by Telegraph with Friends in New York—Defeat Easily Taken.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—[Special.]—At the republican national committee rooms yesterday afternoon Chairman Jones, Mr. Elkins, Secretary Fessenden, ex-Senator Henderson of St. Louis and a number of politicians met and discussed the result of the canvass in the city and state. A telegraph operator with a small box relay resting on the table before him, connected the committee room with Mr. Blaine's private library at Augusta, and the gossip of the day was speedily transmitted to the latter. The clicking of the instrument was accompanied by varying smiles on the face of the operator, as he turned off page after page of pleasant retorts and sallies from the Maine statesman.

"Mr. Fessenden has just come in," telegraphed Mr. Elkins, as the secretary came in from an adjoining apartment.

"How do you do, Samuel?" wrote the operator over the signature of "J. G. B."

"Never better," replied the secretary, and then began a general talk with the gentleman in Augusta.

A COMMITTEEMAN'S OPINION.

"How does Mr. Blaine take things?" queried your correspondent, of a prominent member of the committee.

"Like a duck takes to water," was the reply. "His courage is insurmountable. He looks things right straight in the face, and never flinches. I know something about Mr. Blaine. I served in congress with him, and saw him go through the investigation of 1876, which was the greatest event in Mr. Blaine's entire career. I sat in my seat in the house when he raised his hands above his head and said: 'I appeal to 50,000,000 of my countrymen,' and I tell you I thought his finger would reach to the dome of the capitol. Judge Thurman told me afterward that it was the greatest event he ever saw in the house of congress, and a democrat who sat near Mr. Blaine when he stepped down the aisle, told me lately that if Blaine had advanced another foot he believed he would have sunk under his desk. No one in the sound of his voice dared to question his integrity or doubt his innocence."

NOT OUT OF POLITICS.

"I do not think," said an Augusta friend of Mr. Blaine's, "that he will take it so much to heart as many think he will because he is a trained politician, and is ready to accept the fortunes of war. Do I think he will retire from politics? No, I don't think he will. His splendid leadership in the late canvass has given him a strong hold upon the affections of his party and they will not permit him to be relegated to private life. If there was a chance to-day to send him to the United States senate from Maine, I believe the republicans of his state would put him there. But there is no opening until two years hence, when we will choose a successor to Senator Hale."

WILL SERENADE BLAINE.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 17.—Augusta republicans, as a manifestation of their confidence in and respect for Mr. Blaine, will serenade him at his house to-morrow evening. There will be no organized procession but a general gathering of citizens. Blaine has not [illegible] at the national capital, or [illegible] for his departure from Augusta. He will probably spend the winter in Washington, however, leaving Augusta about December 1, and stopping a few days in New York.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

How Governor Cleveland Carries his New Honors—Threats Made against his Life.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—[Special.]—The Sun's special from Albany says: President-elect Cleveland manifested more active interest in the result of the official canvass to-day than during any of the days that have intervened. He occasionally asked his private secretary how the canvass in New York was progressing, but such inquiries were rather mechanical than otherwise, and on being assured the governor lapsed into his customary state of apparent indifference. It is certain that the governor, all through the exciting campaign, remained [illegible] in the conviction that he was to be successful. It is reported that just before the election, when asked by an intimate friend upon what he based his conviction he replied: "Oh, I don't know, but it's just my luck." That seems to correctly express it.

For some reason the number of visitors at the executive chamber since the election has been remarkably small. It is true there has been no lack of sight-seers, who have literally taken possession of the chamber, gazed in wonder at the magnificent carved oak ceiling, fingered the pictures and even fondled articles on the governor's desk, but the real callers have been few in number.

THREATS AND [illegible].

The governor's mail, however, has been steadily increasing. During the campaign it was large, but has increased [illegible] since the election. [illegible] Several writers solemnly swear that Cleveland shall not live to [illegible] others warn him to beware of plots against his life, and advise him to [illegible] to walk to the capitol and have at least four guards at the entrance to the executive chamber.

Probably Cleveland has seen none of these missives, but if he has it is safe to say they do not worry him to any great extent. He is in splendid health, and seems to be at peace with him self and the world. Not even the [illegible] ordeal of he [illegible] weeks [illegible] the least disturbed [illegible].

A very large number of the letters contain applications for office, the positions desired ranging from country postmasterships to cabinet positions. Several thousand of these have already been filed.

The [illegible] that have been received by the governor until last four months would go far towards [illegible] a country store, and are almost [illegible].

CLEVELAND [illegible] ANNOYED

NEW YORK, Nov 17.—Special.]—The *[illegible]*'s Washington special says: The *[illegible]* to-day prints an interview with Governor Cleveland, held by the proprietor of the paper, in which he says he remarked to the governor that his election had been followed by something like a panic among the minor employes of the government at Washington. The governor replied briskly: "I think I have said enough on that subject. It is in my letter, if it is not in the platform. There is no use in trying to beat truths into people's heads. Let them attend to their business. Let them attend to their business," he said, repeating his words in a very decided manner.

A WORD SCARE.

It is Very Much Alarmed at the Attitude of Senator Cameron and the Republican Senate.

NEW YORK, Nov 17.—[Special.]—The *[illegible]*'s special from Pittsburg says: Senator Cameron has been in the city for a few days. Cameron is positive of his succeeding himself as senator, and his conferences with provincial republicans from this part of the state was satisfactory. His secondary reason was to explain to those vitally interested a plan whereby a majority of the federal offices would be retained by republicans. The senate will be republican, and as there are a great many offices whose terms will expire during the next session of congress, they or their successors will be immediately appointed by Arthur, and confirmed by the senate. As their official terms will extend over four years those positions will remain as heritages, as they can not be removed from office except for cause and conduct on the part of any one of them in becoming [illegible] would be the only act that would [illegible] him. Cleveland may find it very difficult to get the senate to confirm his appointments of democrats. Such refusal on the part of that body would have the effect of continuing in office all republican federal officers whose terms might expire during the next administration, as an office holder is allowed by law to remain in his position until either reappointed or succeeded, no matter if his commission has expired, and any refusal on the part of the senate to confirm democratic successors would virtually continue in office all the republicans. This may look like a steal, but it is a possibility. As a last resort another [illegible] may be resorted to as an alternative, or rather as a compromise. There are a number of southern states pronouncedly democratic with little chance of ever becoming republicanized. Democratic senators from such states may effect a compromise with republican senators and agree to the appointments of either democrats or republicans, as to the territory in which the appointment may be. Cleveland could help to [illegible] by appointing [illegible] in that way. Otherwise he will experience trouble with the republican senate. These facts have leaked out since Cameron came here.

IN THE SOUTH

Democrats Expecting Much Good from Cleveland's Election—A Rebel Yell.

NEW YORK, Nov 17.—Special.—The *Times'* South Carolina special says: The *News and Courier* will publish to-morrow the views of Gov. Thompson and twenty-four democratic county chairmen in this state, as to the effect of Cleveland's election on the political and industrial condition of the south. The words and phrases of the correspondents differ, but the same thought runs through the whole opinions and suggestions. They say frankly that the election of Cleveland means more money and less politics in South Carolina, that there will be a general revival of industries, that manufactures will be stimulated and developed by the application of additional capital, that working people will be better paid, that the price of farm lands and real estate generally will advance, that there will be for the whole people, without distinction of color or class, an era of political and industrial progress.

OUTRAGES IN THE SOUTH

NEW YORK, Nov 17.—[Special.]—Democratic papers insist that burnings, murders and other lawlessness in the south come from negroes who fear being re-enslaved. In one town, says the *Herald*, the negro fire company failed to bring out their engine or to give aid, whereupon a company of white men rushed to the engine house and drew the apparatus to the scene of action and manned it. Subsequently negroes aided in the work, and were instrumental in saving much property. One negro was overheard saying "Cleveland had his torchlight procession Thursday night and Blaine is having his to-night." This statement is vouched for by men of undoubted veracity. The cause of the fire is to be most rigidly investigated, and if caught the incendiary—for incendiarism is uncounted—will be summarily dealt with.

A GENUINE REBEL YELL.

NEW YORK, Nov 17.—[Special.]—Following are the headlines of the *Daily News* of Greenville, S. C., on election intelligence: "Now yell—Sound an honest, untrammeled rebel yell.—Grover Cleveland is our next president.—The democracy is on top at last.—All doubts dispelled.—A glorious certainty.—No more trouble for the solid south.—No more scalawags or carpet-baggers.—Yell, you solid whites and honest democrats, yell.—We have a democratic president at last."

THE MARKETS

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

NEW YORK, Nov 17.—Governments, steady. Railways generally firm. The week opened with a lower market for stocks, and before 10:30 there was a decline of ¼ to 1⅛, Union Pacific leading. Toward midday an attempt by bears to cover caused an advance of ⅛ to 1¼, Delaware and Hudson and the grangers being the most prominent. In the afternoon Union Pacific dropped 1⅛ to [illegible], and the entire list declined [illegible].

The feature of the mining market to-day was a drop in Iron Silver from 85 to 50 and a recovery to 60. It is believed to have been merely a speculative movement in the interest of parties who are short of the stock. Advices from the mine, while not exceptionally favorable, indicate no bad features. Horn Silver $4.50@4.60. Both of these stocks have been affected to a certain extent by the decline in prices of lead and silver. The day's sales included Standard at 35, Sutro 12, Plymouth 15, Father De Smet $4.00, Con. Pacific [illegible], Robinson 40 and Eureka $3.10 @ 3.10.

NEW YORK, Nov 17.—Money easier at 1@1½, closed offered 1. Prime paper 5@6. Exchange, bills, firm at $4.80½, demand, $4.84½.

Bonds—3s, 100½; 4½s, 113¾; 4s, 121¼; Pacific 6s, 126.

Stocks—American Express 91, Canada Pacific 43¼, Canada Southern 30¾, Central Pacific 33⅛, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 29, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western 105⅛, Denver & Rio Grande 9[illegible], Erie 13, Hannibal & St. Joe 33¾, Missouri, Kansas & Texas 15⅝, Lake Shore 67⅛, Louisville & Nashville 21⅞, Michigan Central [illegible], Northern Pacific 18¼, Preferred 43, Northwestern [illegible], New York Central [illegible], Oregon Navigation 70, Transcontinental 13[illegible], Improvement 20, Pacific Mail [illegible], Pullman 98, Rock Island 10[illegible], St. Paul [illegible], Texas Pacific 11[illegible], Union Pacific 40[illegible], United States 51, Wells, Fargo 107, Western Union [illegible].

Petroleum was firm at 92[illegible].

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET

CHICAGO, Nov 17.—Hogs—Receipts, 25,000; opened 5c higher and closed weak, heavy, $4.60@4.80, light, $4.25@4.70, mixed, $4.30@4.50.

Cattle—Receipts, 8000, quiet and a shade lower; choice to fancy grades, nominal $6.10@6.70; shippers sold at $4.00@5.90, mainly $4.50 @ [illegible]; Texas steers, $3.50@4.10. Sales of western cattle [illegible] Wyoming, 1223 lbs., $3.12½; 312 Wyoming Texans, 962 lbs., $4.80.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,000; quiet; common to good, $2.00@[illegible] per 100 pounds.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET

CHICAGO, Nov 17.—Wheat, lower; 71⅝c November or December; [illegible]c January. Corn, easy; 40c November; [illegible]c December. Oats, 25⅝c November or December; [illegible]c the year. Rye, steady at [illegible]. Barley, dull at [illegible].

Pork, easier; $11.2[illegible] the year. Lard easier; [illegible] November. Bulk meats in fair demand; shoulders $[illegible]; short ribs $[illegible]; short clear, $[illegible].

Whisky $1.13.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET

LIVERPOOL, Nov 17.—The weather in England is frosty, and on the continent [illegible]. Wheat is quiet and steady. Corn is [illegible].

THE FIRE RECORD

HOTEL BURNED

FARGO, D. T., Nov 17.—The Consolidated hotel was entirely destroyed at [illegible] o'clock this morning. All the guests and inmates escaped in safety, but most of [illegible] effects were [illegible]. The loss is about $75,000, insurance $40,000.

A COLORADO HOTEL

DENVER, Nov 17.—The Clarendon hotel at Aspen, Colorado, burned last night. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The loss is estimated at $19,000; insurance, $750.

PACIFIC COAST.

The Usual Budget of Items from San Francisco.

GLOVE FIGHT AT THE WIGWAM

California Prison System Proves a Failure—News Items from Astoria—Matters in British Columbia, Etc.

THE CONVICT LABOR SYSTEM A FAILURE

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov 17.—[Special.]—Among the promises of reform made two years ago by the democrats in their canvass of the state was one respecting the penitentiary, which has always been more or less mismanaged. It was promised to make it self sustaining, but a statement just made public shows a serious failure in the performance. After two years' trial, the commissioners report the prisons out of repair and short of supplies, and that a debt of $120,000 has been contracted. The report makes quite a stir, as opinion was general that the prisons were maintaining themselves. The contract convict labor system has proved a flat failure. It has not resulted in profit to the state, and on the other hand, has driven honest labor from competition in several trades. The parties hiring convicts have been the parties benefited. The system is in general discredit, and cannot long survive here. Governor Stoneman has shown a desire for reform in prison management, and to-day named Colonel Charles Sonntag for the general superintendency. The appointment is said to be a good one, by both democrats and republicans.

CLEARY DEFEATS FOLEY

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov 17.—Tom Cleary and Pat Foley met to-day at the Wigwam, in a glove contest, Marquis of Queensbury rules, for a purse of $300. Both forced the fight from the beginning. At the end of [illegible] minute and a half Cleary landed two blows in rapid succession on Foley's jaw, sending him to grass. Foley failed to come to time at the end of ten seconds, the time allowed for recovery from the fall, and the fight was declared in favor of Cleary. It was announced that hard gloves would be used, but owing to the objection and interference of Captain Douglas, of the police force, soft gloves were substituted. About 2000 people were present.

PERSONAL

[Special.]—C. A. Dolph returned to-day from southern California, very much benefited by his trip. He will sail for Portland Thursday.

J. Strauss of Portland is at the Lick house.

M. Levy is at the Grand.

J. H. Shafter of Walla Walla, is lying at St. Vincent hospital in this city very ill with typhoid fever. While his condition is critical the chances favor his recovery. His sister is in attendance at his bedside.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

Arrived—Steamer Columbia, Bolles, three days from Portland via Astoria, [illegible] hours, passengers and merchandise to O. R. & N. Co.

Cleared—Ship Titan, Aiken, Port Townsend, J. N. Knowles.

Sailed—British steamer Barnard Castle, Smith, Nanaimo; bark Majestic, Bergman, Nanaimo.

A CABLE CAR VICTIM

Ex-Supervisor James Kenny, who had his legs crushed by a Sutter street car, died last night from the effects of his injuries.

SUIT TO RECOVER DAMAGES

NEVADA, Cal., Nov 12.—The Champion Mining company, of this district, to-day began suit against the Wyoming Mining company to restrain the latter from continuing work in the direction it is now going, and to recover $5000 damages. The claims adjoin, and plaintiff claims that defendant for some time past has been extracting ore on the Champion side of the boundary.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NEWS ITEMS FROM VICTORIA

VICTORIA, Nov. 17.—H. M. S. Swiftsure sailed to-day for San Francisco, where she will remain ten days and afterwards proceed to Chile. H. M. S. Mutine sails for the southern coast on the 24th inst.

The steamer Mexico sailed to-day at noon for San Francisco, taking the following passengers from this city: W. G. Cameron and wife, Miss J. C. Cameron, S. C. Brown, E. A. Leigh and wife, H. A. Duke, E. R. Anderson, D. A. Shannon, M. P. Barnes, wife and three children, J. O'Neil and wife, Mrs. J. Wilson, Mrs. Evans, J. P. Wehr, Lo Ge Wing, Miss L. O'Brien, L. P. Linfield, J. McWhinney, Lee Chow Fan, J. H. Ladner, A. Cameron, D. McCoy, S. U. Daggett, Mrs. Nesbitt and two children, J. P. Hodgson, Mrs. Van Volkenburgh and two children and twenty five in steerage.

The printers in the *Standard* office struck last night, on account of alleged non-union practices on the part of the employers. It is said the company have since refused to pay their printers for last week's work.

Peter Haack, a German, levanted to-day with $2000 belonging to other parties.

STATE DISPATCHES.

NEWS ITEMS FROM ASTORIA.

ASTORIA, Nov. 17.—[Special.]—A young man, name unknown, bought clothing to-day to the amount of $50 at Harris' clothing store, and tendered a check on the First National bank of Portland, for $80, signed A. W. Berry. Berry pronounces the check a forgery. The forger is supposed to have left on the ocean steamer for Portland. The chief of police here wired the Portland chief of police to arrest the man.

Louis Eckhert, a well-known fisherman, this morning attempted to land from a boat by climbing a ladder fast to a spile. The ladder gave way, plunging him into the river. A strong tide carried him away, and he was drowned before assistance could reach him. He was a single man and member of Castle lodge, K. of P., Red Bluff, California. Knights here are making every effort to recover the body.

THE STAGE

THE UNFORTUNATE TRAGEDIAN

NEW YORK, Nov 17.—[Special.]—A friend of McCullough who arrived here yesterday said last night: "McCullough is not McCullough now. He is another man. His mind is nearly if not quite unbalanced, and I do not know what ought to be done with him. One thing I am confident of,—he ought to be let alone. Every line he sees about himself irritates him and increases his trouble more than the public can imagine. He must have rest and quiet. He must not be held up to himself as he has been."

It was stated that McCullough's sister was expected from Philadelphia to care for him, but up to a late hour last night she had not arrived. The actor is alone, and goes and comes when he pleases, and no one molests him. Something will be decided in regard to him soon.

MRS HOLSKAMP SINGS.

NEW YORK, Nov 17.—Special.—Victoria Morosini sang before a number of professional singers and musicians at the Thalia theater yesterday. She sang selections from "Il Trovatore," and an aria from "Lucia." Her hearers applauded her so liberally that she sang "How could it Be," which will be her encore song when she appears in Steinway hall Thursday night. "I suppose I will be a little bit nervous at first," Mrs Hulskamp said. "Everybody is, I guess. But after I sing the first note I am certain that I will forget my audience." She goes to Yonkers to sing Saturday.

THEATRICAL MANAGER MARRIED

CHICAGO, Nov 16.—Frank Farrell, managing Minnie Maddern, was married to Miss Elsie Stout, of San Francisco, at the Sherman house, to-night.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

PARDONED BY THE PRESIDENT

CHICAGO, Nov 17.—Fleming & Loring, who became notorious a year or more ago in account of having acquired two or three millions in property as promoters of a scheme for dealing in margins on the board of trade, and who were convicted of using the United States mails for fraudulent purposes in sending out circulars of their scheme, known as the "fund," were released from jail this evening, having been pardoned by President Arthur.

A FORGER IN JAIL.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov 17.—Robert McPhun, alias Bryce, who was arrested charged with forgery in Calcutta, is in jail here. He desires to be taken to Calcutta immediately, and in charge of officer Webb, who identified him, will start in a few days. Bryce admits forgery to the amount of about $100,000, on the Calcutta Tea company, of which he was a director.

RESCUED FROM THE GALLOWS

OMAHA, Nov 17.—At Blue Hill, this county, last evening, Joe Cook, a murderer, was taken from jail and hanged to a derrick. The sheriff [illegible] and rescued the prisoner before death ensued. His injuries, however, will probably prove fatal.

SPORTING NOTES

SULLIVAN AND GREENFIELD RELEASED.

NEW YORK, Nov 17.—Judge Barrett of the supreme court this afternoon discharged John L. Sullivan and Alf. Greenfield, on a charge of having made arrangements for a prize fight. The judge decided that there was nothing illegal in the agreement, and the sparring exhibition will take place to-morrow night.

FOREIGN DISPATCHES.

ENGLAND

MARK LANE REVIEW

LONDON, Nov 17.—The *Mark Lane Express* in its weekly review of the grain trade, says: "The weather the past week was unfavorable. There were frosty nights and heavy fogs which were unfavorable for thrashing. Values continue in favor of buyers. Sales of English wheat the past week [illegible] quarters [illegible], compared with 17,74[illegible] quarters, at [illegible] the corresponding week last year. Bread is cheaper, except the finest samples, which were scarce. The trade in foreign grain is in buyers' favor. There were large imports last week from America. In the off coast trade business is trifling. Two cargoes arrived, four were sold, one was withdrawn and two remained. Fourteen cargoes are now [illegible] cargoes afloat or for shipment are neglected, and values nominal. The cold weather caused a firmer tone in prices. The [illegible] trade is greatly depressed and very little business is being transacted throughout the country. It is the same with flour. [illegible]. English malting barley is [illegible], but the inferior grades are [illegible] cheaper. New oats [illegible] lower."

JOHN BRIGHT ON FREE TRADE

LONDON, Nov 17.—John Bright in a long letter favoring free trade argues that since its adoption by England the price of food and the hours of labor have diminished, while wages have doubled. He says that although trade in England is momentarily depressed, the depression is far greater in "protected" countries like Russia, France and America. He concludes by saying the recent overthrow of the party of protection and monopoly in America may prove to be a great blessing, and when England and America have embraced the policy of free industry the whole fabric of monopoly throughout the world will totter to its downfall.

[illegible] WOOL [illegible]

LONDON, Nov 17.—At the wool sales to-day [illegible] bales of New Zealand and Port Phillip wool were sold.

THE WAR IN CHINA.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR

LONDON, Nov 17.—The Shanghai correspondent of the *Times* says the Chinese government has arranged for English and American vessels to run the French blockade of the Isle of Formosa. Thirteen Germans, who have been engaged as officers for the Chinese army, have arrived at Tien-Tsin [illegible]. Thirty thousand Chinese soldiers are on the Yang-tse Kiang, [illegible]. During the month of October all the boats in that neighborhood are now impressed [illegible] to the [illegible] across the strait. The Chinese have left a [illegible] only 2 [illegible] feet [illegible] Woo Sung.

JAPAN'S [illegible]

LONDON, Nov 17.—The report of the capture of Tamsui by the French is untrue. Admiral Courbet is [illegible] reinforcements.

GERMANY.

RESULT OF THE RECENT ELECTIONS

BERLIN, Nov 17.—The number of [illegible] of parties [illegible] to the Reichstag [illegible] as follows: Conservatives 75, a gain of [illegible]; free conservatives 20, a gain of [illegible]; national liberals [illegible], a gain of [illegible]; German [illegible], loss of [illegible]; [illegible] democrats 7, a loss of 3; social democrats 24, a gain of 11; Poles 16, a loss of 2; Danes 1, a loss of 1; Guelphs 8, unchanged; Alsatians 15, unchanged. The [illegible] contains a strong predilection [illegible].

AUSTRIA

SOCIALIST PAPERS FOUND

VIENNA, Nov 17.—Socialist papers have been found in the kits of soldiers of the engineer regiment at Olmutz. Fifty arrests followed.

DYNAMITE BOMB EXPLOSION

VIENNA, Nov 16.—A dynamite bomb exploded in a law court at Sternberg, Moravia, and wrecked the building. No person was injured.

MEXICO

AN ODIOUS MEASURE

MEXICO (via Galveston), Nov 17.—The bill for conversion of the English debt is extremely unpopular. Fears of manifestation against it are entertained, and cavalry and mounted police patrol the streets.

THE SOUDAN.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM GORDON

DONGOLA, Nov 17.—Another letter has been received from General Gordon, appointing the mudir of Dongola a pacha and a general.

JACK FROST AND CHOLERA

PARIS, Nov 17.—There was a heavy frost again last night, and the reports concerning the cholera epidemic are growing more favorable. There were 44 deaths yesterday; in 12 hours ending at noon to-day only four deaths occurred in hospitals and none outside.

FAILURES

DRIVING PARK ASSOCIATION

CHICAGO, Nov 17.—Confessions of judgment for about $6,000 were entered against the Chicago driving park to-day. The management consented to immediate sale to satisfy the creditors, and a receiver was appointed. Liabilities are estimated at $25,000, and the property and franchises are worth much more.

CHOLERA ABOARD SHIP

BOSTON, Nov 17.—The ship Anahanc, owned by the William F. Weld estate, is lying at Sourabaya, bound for Australia. It is reported that Captain Freeman and the first officer have died from cholera, and that a new commander will be sent from here to take the ship to its destination.

THE PLENARY COUNCIL

BALTIMORE, Nov 17.—At the session of the Plenary council to-day several committees presented reports, which were accepted and acted upon. The three weeks the council will be in session will be ample time to do all the work for which it was assembled.

ONLY A JOKE

ST JOSEPH, Mo., Nov 17.—The *Herald's* investigation of the train robbery alleged to have taken place near Quitman proves the report to be a canard, having originated here with wire operators as a joke.

A BASELESS CANARD

San Francisco Chronicle

The New York *Herald*, which used to be fair to this coast, has latterly been very unfair, and in a late issue charges that the election in this state was carried by the use of money furnished by the Alaska Fur-Seal company. This is an entire mistake. What the Alaska Fur-Seal company is really engaged in is an attempt to foist on this state a played-out politician in conjunction with other monopolies, and we have no doubt the *Herald's* suggestion of an investigation into their affairs might be made [illegible] by congress. It is very evident by their entrance into this senatorial fight that they must be in great need of counsel at Washington to attempt to make the government pay for one. And the people of this state will resent their interference, as they will that of other monopolists, in [illegible] attempt to place in power a man whose intrigues, jobbery and other political villanies brought disgrace upon the state a few years ago.

The stories which are current at the east that California was carried by the use of money are entirely destitute of foundation. There never was a time when so little money was used as at the late election. The republican state central committee had just $31,000—levied from all sources—and every one who is familiar with politics will understand that this modest sum was barely enough to pay the ordinary, legitimate expenses of the campaign. If the Alaska Fur-Seal company contributed money to insure the success of the republican party, the committee is not aware of it, and it is difficult to discover where, under what circumstances, and for what particular purpose it was expended.

The fact is that California was carried by a general feeling on the part of the people of the state that it was safer to sustain the republican party than to go in search of new gods. There was a general impression that a transfer of power from the republicans to the democrats would operate disastrously, first to the labor interests, next, to the wool interest, and finally to the [illegible] of the state. It was for this reason that the people of the state, by large majority, concluded to vote for Blaine and Logan, and [illegible] Cleveland and Hendricks, and also to [illegible] a republican legislature, so that we might have a republican senator at Washington—one whom we could respect, and one whose reputation would be without blemish and would reflect credit upon the state.

Yale college students smoke between 2000 and 3000 cigarettes a day. Tell you it pays the business men of this country to support our educational institutions.—*Burlington Free Press.*

THE EARTH AND MAN.

Some of the Evidence Relating to Man's Antiquity on the Earth

Could Changes of Climate and a Theory to Account for them

[illegible]

In no department of the [illegible] is there manifested at this time a higher degree of activity, and nowhere are the [illegible] of investigation rewarded with results more interesting or curious, than in the domain of [illegible]. It is [illegible] to be admitted that [illegible] of men in Europe [illegible] the continent [illegible], at a period [illegible]—perhaps [illegible] the remoteness of the past—there were men [illegible] in the same valleys, with the same rivers, and by the same [illegible], contemporaries of reindeer, bears, hyenas and other quadrupeds of species long since extinct, and themselves but very little superior, either intellectually or morally, to the wild animals which surrounded them; who, after holding the country for a period of unknown duration, but certainly for centuries, and making some small but well-marked steps of progress toward a higher civilization, were swept away at length by causes which we cannot at present investigate, and dying, made no sign. But like all other men and animals, these primitive races left their bones behind them to witness to later generations that they had been, and the works of their hands, rude and simple as these necessarily were, buried beneath the mud of lakes, or the alluvium of streams, or the rubbish of caves, have been preserved to our own time to tell us what they were capable of doing. It is not a little remarkable, considering the [illegible] and activity displayed by geologists during the first half of the present century, in ferreting out the buried traces of extinct animal and vegetable life, that all the relics of the lost humanity of prehistoric antiquity [illegible] so long have escaped their notice, or [illegible] have been noticed by them only to be misinterpreted; and this fact is the more remarkable when we take into view the recently demonstrated abundance of such relics and the wide extent of the earth's surface over which they are scattered. A few years ago a perfect human skull of the age of stone was a thing almost unknown. Now, dozens of such have been brought to light, and every new discovery seems to be more prolific than the last. The rude implements of industry and weapons of war used by these early races, their objects of personal adornment, the character of their cave or lake dwellings, the heaps of split skulls and splintered bones which form the accumulated relics of their daily repasts or their occasional revels, their artistic efforts—not always wholly contemptible—their amulets and finally, the peculiar condition in which their own osseous remains are sometimes found, have combined to throw a flood of light upon the habits of life, the habits of thought, the social, moral and even the religious state of the people of whom they testify, so that in our day the history of prehistoric man is [illegible] if not of chronological and statistical [illegible] of being written with a [illegible] surprising.

Numerous writers are in this [illegible], and the ability and candor with which they treat the subject is worthy of these [illegible] this important inquiry. "Prehistoric Phases, or Essays on Prehistoric Archæology," by H. M. Westropp, is a book recently published in England, with a design to present a summary of the progress of investigation in this direction. In the introduction the writer remarks that "All over the world lie scattered vestiges and relics of unknown races and times, of races which existed in times before history commenced." As Dr. Wilson observes, "The investigation of the underlying chronicles of Europe's most ancient human history has placed beyond question that its historic period was preceded by an unhistoric one of long duration, marked by a slow progress on from arts of the rudest kind to others which involved the germs of all later development."

THE ANTIQUITY OF MAN

The first appearance of man on the globe, hitherto supposed to be of late date, has been thrown back to a remote period. Until the last few years the earliest records of man lay hidden in the earth, and the earliest witnesses of his labors, the works of his own hands, were passed over unheeded. We have now indisputable evidence that man has outlived vast changes of climate, and has seen race after race of animals disappear around him—the mammoth, the elk, the reindeer, the gigantic bear. The late discoveries in prehistoric archæology confirm, in the most unequivocal manner, the high antiquity of the human race. In the remotest ages, which historic tradition mention, we find that man had already reached a certain stage of intellectual and moral development, but before attaining that point he passed during many ages through a series of intermediate stages, between a mere animal existence and the first phase of civilization. History being silent on this period, of which even approximately we cannot calculate the immense duration, it is to prehistoric archæology we are indebted for revealing its secrets. Every thing relative to the earliest dawnings of human life demands the attention of every one who devotes his mind to the great problem of our origin, and of the laws which govern the evolution of our race on the surface of the globe.

The individual man begins life as a helpless infant, then rises through the successive stages of childhood, youth, till he reaches maturity in manhood.

The initial steps of man's social progress are those of a rude and barbarous savage; thence advancing through successive phases, society attains a more perfect and complete form. Adopting the words of Waitz, "We may start from the assumption that, as in the life of individuals, so also in that of nations, all cultivation is something secondary, resting upon a gradual progress to a better state than was the primitive or natural state of mankind. This natural state, marked by the absence of all cultivation, we must imagine to have been the original condition of every race."

Man collectively is led by a natural instinct, which is shared in common by all the higher races of men, to follow out a similar sequence of phases of civilization, as naturally as the growth of the individual man proceeds in the same stages of development.

This upward development is the necessary result of the inherent and peculiar progressive power and improvable nature of man, acting in obedience to the dictates of a mental impulse, peculiar to the higher races, which compels him to fill his destined course. As Dr. Wilson observes, "Civilization is for man's development. It is self-originated, it matures all the faculties natural to him, and is progressive and seemingly ineradicable."

It appears as if there were but one history or every separate people, one uniform process of development for every race, each passing through successive phases, before attaining its highest social development, or even an [illegible] as though the necessary transitional stages, before it can arrive at a higher development.

These successive phases are the rude and barbarous, the hunting, the pastoral and the agricultural, corresponding with and analogous to the stages of infancy, childhood, youth, manhood in the individual man. This sequence is invariable in man, as an individual, and collectively.

Man in the earliest stage of his development, like the helpless infant, was equally naked, [illegible] to tidy [illegible], [illegible] the [illegible] animals, without speech, without [illegible] the past, without knowledge of the future, without any idea of a superior being, he wandered through woods and forests, guided and governed solely by the instincts of his nature. His [illegible] dwellings were mountain caves. [illegible] the words of Horace, quoted by Sir Charles Lyell, and in which he [illegible] these remarks [illegible] later times have combined [illegible] have been led to [illegible] of their pagan predecessors [illegible] in spite of very strange [illegible] of [illegible]. "When [illegible] from the newly formed earth [illegible] fought for acorns and lairs, [illegible] with hands and fists, then with clubs, and at last [illegible] with [illegible], [illegible] then they [illegible] words to express their [illegible] they began to [illegible] from [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] serve [illegible] [illegible] in the first stage [illegible] however, [illegible] and contemporaneous with [illegible], [illegible] of thought which the modern [illegible] progressive development [illegible]."

As a recent writer observes, however humiliating it may be to our pride, we must acknowledge that, in the earliest [illegible] of our race, man was scarcely distinguishable from the brute. The desire to supply his wants absorbed his whole thoughts. All his efforts tended to one single aim, to obtain his daily food.

All evidence tends to prove the origin of barbarous state of mankind. But man, like an upstart, in the pride of his material intellect, in the pride of his acquired position, ignores his lowly and base origin.

No intelligent person now supposes that the [illegible] chronology fixes the antiquity of the earth [illegible] the date of the origin of man. It is now certain that man has dwelt on the earth more than six thousand years. The age of his residence on the planet are as yet beyond computation; perhaps the period may never be ascertained with any near approach to accuracy. The six thousand years usually allotted for the past duration of the earth and for the term of man's existence upon it, is but a point of time in comparison with the vast and unknown age of the actual duration. Proofs accumulate which show with irresistible certainty that man dwelt on the earth nearly one hundred thousand years ago, and it may be at even a much more remote period. The evidence, indeed, is circumstantial, but this description of evidence may be supported by so many facts that it may attain to almost the highest degree of certainty, so that no candid man will care to appeal from it.

GREAT CLIMATIC CHANGES

A very remarkable book entitled, "The Great Ice Age, and its Relation to the Antiquity of Man," has been published by James Geikie, F. R. S., an eminent geologist and scientist of Scotland. In this book the evidence is marshalled by a masterly hand. The stony record, says the writer, everywhere assures us that from the earliest times of which geologists can take cognizance down to the present our globe has experienced many changes of climate. The plants of which our coal seams are composed speak to us of lands covered with luxuriant growths of tree ferns and araucarias, and the fossils in our limestone tell us of warm seas where corals luxuriate in the genial waters. Nor is it only in our latitudes that scenes like these are conjured up by a study of the rocks. Even in the high Arctic regions, where the lands are well nigh entirely concealed beneath the snow, and where the seas are often choked with ice all the year round, we often meet with remarkable proofs of equal and even warm climates having formerly prevailed, at several widely separated periods. Limestones, containing fossil corals, and numerous remains of extinct chambered shells such as are now represented by the nautilus of the Pacific ocean, occur frequently in the highest latitudes yet reached [illegible] Dr. Haast's brought from the bleak shores of Grinnell Land certain fossils, the nature of which clearly indicates that at some distant date a [illegible] capable of nourishing corals and chambered shells, must have overspread that region. Similar results have been obtained by many of our most distinguished Arctic voyagers, and from the observations thus made we have ascertained that over all the regions within the Arctic circle which have yet been visited, genial climates have prevailed at different times during past geological ages—climates that not only nourished corals and shell-fish in the seas, but clothed the lands with a rich and luxuriant greenery. In the soil of our own country are buried the remains of tropical animals, and far north in the remote parts of Alaska the abundance of fossil ivory and other [illegible] remains, attest the presence there at one time of animals that now belong only to the torrid zone.

[illegible] and careful scrutiny of the rock formations of our own country shows, moreover, that in the distant past, these warm and genial conditions that extended from our own latitudes up to the polar regions, ever and anon disappeared, and were replaced by cold and even arctic climates. Coral seas and swampy jungles passed away and are succeeded by a [illegible] of snow-covered mountains, by glaciers sweeping down the valleys, and icebergs floating dreary away from frost-bound coasts. Again a sunny picture rises up before us, to be replaced as the ages roll on, by another scene of arctic sterility. How to account for this alteration of climate has always been a puzzling question. The author of "The Great Ice Age" attempts to do so on astronomical grounds, and it must be owned that his facts and inferences are remarkably forcible and clear. There are, as every one knows, two principal movements proper to the earth. The first of these is a translation through space, during which it circles round the sun from west to east, and gives us the succession of the seasons in a period of one year. The second movement is that of rotation on its own axis, a movement which, as no one needs to be told, results in the phenomena of day and night. The orbit or path described by the earth round the sun is not exactly circular, but rather an ellipse, and this elliptical path is known to astronomers as the *ecliptic*. Neither is the sun placed quite in the center of the ellipse or orbit, but somewhat to one end of it, or, in other words, it occupies one focus of the ellipse, so that the earth, during its annual revolution, is nearer or farther from our great luminary according as it approaches or recedes from that focus of the ellipse in which the light-giver hangs. The point in the ecliptic at which the earth approaches nearest to the sun is called *perihelion*, and the point where it reaches its greatest distance from that luminary becomes in astronomical language its *aphelion*. But it must not be supposed that the earth as it journeys, year by year, round the sun, pursues always exactly the same elliptical path. The attractions of the other planets are producing day by day a slow change on the *shape* of its orbit, in this way its track approaches at one time nearly to a circle and at another time has a more oval and flattened outline. But these deviations are confined within certain limits, between which they are constantly oscillating backwards and forwards. The eccentricity during a long lapse of years goes on decreasing till it sinks to a minimum value, and the orbit then approaches most nearly to a circle without, however, ever becoming actually circular. After passing this point the eccentricity begins to increase, and the orbit becomes more and more flattened, till a maximum eccentricity is reached. Then the cycle of changes comes slowly round again in reversed order, the orbit gradually draws nearer and nearer to a circle till a maximum is arrived at when it again begins to grow elliptical, and continues to alter in this direction till the next maximum is reached. At present the path is slowly approaching the more circular route, and in about 24,000 years from this date the ellipticity will reach one of the minimum points. After that the earth will again begin to follow a more and more elliptical course around the sun until, when thousands of years have elapsed, its orbit shall have attained its maximum eccentricity and then the ellipticity will again slowly diminish as before. It is important to notice that the intervals between consecutive turning points are very unequal in length, and the actual maximum and minimum values of the eccentricity are themselves variable. In this way it comes about that some periods of high eccentricity have lasted much longer than others, and that the orbit has been more elliptical at some epochs of high eccentricity than at others.

When the maximum of ellipticity is attained the earth in aphelion will, of course, be farther from the sun than it is now, at that point in the ecliptic, while on the other hand, the earth in perihelion will be nearer. At present the earth in aphelion is distant about ninety-[illegible] millions of miles from the sun. But when the eccentricity of the orbit is at its superior limit, in other words, when the planets, by the force of their attraction, have succeeded in pulling the earth as far from the sun as they can, the earth in aphelion will then be rather less than ninety-eight and a half millions of miles from the sun, or eight and a half millions farther than it is at present. Of course the reader will understand that while the earth's orbit varies in its degree of ellipticity, the time taken by the earth to complete a revolution round the sun never varies. All that the planets do is to modify the shape of the path traversed by the earth.

Besides its movement of translation through the heavens round the sun, the earth, as we know, revolves or rotates on an axis of its own. Now this axis is inclined to the plane of the ecliptic at a certain angle, which we will for the present, consider to remain constant, so that the axis is always parallel to itself. This is as much as to say that an imaginary line continued through the poles to the skies will be found to touch nearly the same vanishing point in the heavens all the year round, so that no matter what the season may be—winter, spring, summer or autumn—nor whether the earth is in aphelion or perihelion, a pole will always point in one and the same direction—the point in the heavens to which our North pole is directed, being that indicated by the pole star.

If we draw through the center of the sun a plane parallel to the earth's equator this will cut the earth's orbit at two points, which are termed the vernal and autumnal equinoxes. The two points half way between the equinoxes are called the summer and winter solstices. On the days when the earth passes through the equinoxes the day and night are of equal length all the world over. As the earth leaves the vernal equinox the days in the northern hemisphere begin to get longer than the nights and continue to increase in length up to the summer solstice; they then decrease till the autumnal equinox is reached, when day and night are again equal. In other words, the time taken by the earth to pass from the vernal to the autumnal equinox is our summer half of the year. For exactly the same way, the time occupied by the earth in travelling from the autumnal to the vernal equinox is our winter half of the year, when the days are shorter than the nights. A very little consideration will show that in the southern hemisphere just the opposite condition of things exists, which it is our summer they are passing through their winter half of the year and summer comes to them at the same time as winter is passing over our heads. Further, it happens that our mid winter now occurs very nearly when the earth is in perihelion, or the point of its annual circuit which is nearest to the sun, and from this important consequences flow. If we look at the two portions into which a line, uniting the two points divides the earth's orbit, we shall see that one is longer than the other. It is the shorter bit of the two which corresponds to the winter of the northern hemisphere and moreover this is just the part of its path over which the earth, on account of its greater proximity to the sun, moves fastest. Both these causes work together to make our winter at present shorter than our summer. Such is the arrangement of things in the two hemispheres at present—our summer occurs when the earth is in aphelion and is longer than our winter, while that of the southern hemisphere arrives in perihelion, and the winter is now there longer than the summer. But this arrangement has not always obtained. There was a time when our hemisphere had its winter in aphelion, and a period will again arrive when the present condition of things will be reversed and the seasons in the two hemispheres will completely change. That is to say, that our December, instead of being mid-winter, will become our summer, while our future winter solstices will happen in what are now our summer months. This great change is effected by a movement which is known as the precession of the equinoxes.

It is not strictly true that the axis of the earth always remains, as we have been hitherto supposing, parallel to itself. For short periods this is fairly true, but nevertheless there is a slight change going on, which in the course of ages comes to be considerable. This attraction of the sun and moon on the protuberant parts of the earth around the equator [illegible], by their unequal pull, causing the axis slightly to shift its position, and the sum total of these displacements results in the motion known as precession. It [illegible] to bear in mind that the equinoxes are the points where a plane through the sun's center perpendicular to the earth's axis, cuts the earth's orbit. Since the axis is always in motion, this must also be the case with this plane, and therefore with the equinoxes. As the axis swings around it necessarily carries the last with it, and they travel along with the ecliptic in a direction opposite the earth's annual revolution, and calculations show that the average distance traversed by them in [illegible] years is just what would be passed over by the earth in twenty minutes and twenty seconds, so that equal day and night come to us every year some twenty minutes earlier than they did each year. Thus the [illegible] of the earth's orbit of the [illegible] points on which the seasons depend are constantly shifting round. The summer solstice, for instance, will, it always is now nearly coincides with the aphelion, will slowly drawn up to the perihelion and we shall in [illegible] have a deposit in the seasons corresponding to that which now obtains in the southern hemisphere. Afterwards a continuation of the motion will as slowly bring around again our present arrangement.

This great oscillatory movement will run through its complete cycle in about 25,000 years, were it not for another complex movement, due to the action of the planets, which succeeds in shortening the [illegible] by some 4000 years, so that in half that time, or 10,000 years, our seasons will have completely changed, and the northern will then assume the arrangement of the seasons which at present characterize the southern hemisphere. In 11,000 years more the equinox will gain its initial position, and the distribution of the seasons that now obtains will return.

EFFECTS ON THE CLIMATE OF OUR GLOBE

The possible bearing that astronomical phenomena might have upon the climate of our globe has not infrequently engaged the attention of astronomers. Sir John Herschel was inclined to admit that variations in the eccentricity "might be productive of considerable diversity of climate," and might so operate during great periods of time as to produce alternately in the same latitude of either hemisphere a perpetual spring, or the extreme vicissitudes of a burning summer and a rigorous winter. And he was also of opinion that owing to the precession of the equinoxes, and the shifting of the earth's axis by another movement, these strongly contrasted conditions would gradually be transferred from one hemisphere to another. Hence, he thought it improbable that some of the indications noted by geologists, of widely different climates having prevailed at former epochs in the northern hemisphere, might, in part at least, be accounted for.

During a period of great eccentricity of the earth's orbit, the earth in aphelion would be rather more than eight and a half millions of miles farther from the sun than it is now, and the present long, frigid winter of the southern hemisphere would then become still longer, and the cold much more intense. If it happened to be the northern hemisphere, whose winter occurred in aphelion, of course similar climatal results would ensue, and the mean temperature of our winter would fall below the freezing point.

Having shown the probable effect upon the climate of the globe that would ensue from a great increase in the present ellipticity of the earth's orbit, and how this effect would be modified by changes in the obliquity of the ecliptic, it is hardly necessary to point out at length how this astronomical *data* appears to harmonize with the remarkable facts brought to light by geologists. It has already been stated that astronomers have ascertained the time required for the earth's orbit to pass from a minimum to a maximum eccentricity, and this, it appears, is very irregular. It is only, however, when the eccentricity arrives at something considerable that the climatal effects we have been considering will become apparent. During the millions of years that have elapsed since the oldest rocks that we know of were deposited, the earth's orbit has frequently attained a high degree of ellipticity. But by laborious calculations it has been found that the duration of such an eccentricity as would suffice to produce extreme conditions at the poles is very unequal. In the past three millions of years alone there have been three such periods, separated by exceedingly irregular intervals, the periods lasting respectively for 171,000, 260,000 and 160,000 years. So that even in the shortest of these periods there would be time for the precession of the equinoxes to complete their several revolutions. That is to say, that our hemisphere, during this long cycle of great eccentricity, might experience several glacial periods and several periods of such genial climates as we have referred to above, and each of these periods would last for thousands of years. For, as we have seen, the equinoctial point takes something like 21,000 years to effect a complete revolution upon the ecliptic; in half of which time the seasons in the two hemispheres would of course be reversed. The [illegible] hemisphere has frequently undergone such extraordinary vicissitudes of climate the records of geology sufficiently attest. We are at present concerned only with the excessive glacial conditions that were the result, as we have seen reason to believe, of the last great increase in the ellipticity of our earth's orbit, which began some 240,000 years ago and terminated 80,000 years ago—embracing a period of 160,000 years. During the continuation of this vast age of high eccentricity, our hemisphere must have experienced several great vicissitudes of climate. Glacial periods, lasting for thousands of years, must have alternated with equally prolonged periods of genial conditions, for the latter no less than the former, are a necessary consequence of extreme ellipticity, combined with the precession of the equinoxes.

CYCLES OF [illegible] DURATION

We have elaborated these statements for the purpose of showing that the movements of our planet are comprehended in cycles of prodigious duration, and that there is reason to believe that the changes of climate in past ages, of which we have an indisputable record, have been produced by these variations in the movements of the earth. Astronomical calculations show us with absolute certainty that these variations of movement did occur, and are occurring still. Apparently corresponding with these as to times and periods are the geological records of climatal changes. Is not this evidence, though circumstantial, of the strongest possible description? Now the record as to the antiquity of man on the globe is quite as strong and convincing. For human remains, including implements of human manufacture deposited among the materials of glacial drift, which have an age not much less and perhaps greater than 100,000 years, have been so often discovered recently that the most skeptical are forced to believe the strange and wondrous record.

All ancient literature, Hebrew, Sanscrit, Greek, contains traditions of a deluge that long ago overwhelmed the earth. We need not go at this time into this inquiry. In passing we may merely remark that these traditions point almost beyond doubt to events that happened in the inter-glacial periods, attended probably by the depression of lands in some localities, so that the sea flowed over them. But these vicissitudes in the distribution of land and sea, though doubtless producing local effects, do not seem to have been the causes of the chief climatal changes. It is much more likely that the mild inter-glacial periods were induced by eccentricity of the earth's orbit, combined with precession of the equinoxes. It is certain that what is now the bottom of the German ocean was once a forest, that the British islands were once connected with the continent, and that the Thames and the Rhine once poured their waters together into the Northern sea. The traditions respecting a deluge, handed down from one generation to another, are a strong proof of the vast antiquity of our race. The event must have happened immense ages ago, and the traditions prove that it was witnessed by man.

A BRIEF SUMMING UP

Upwards of 200,000 years ago the earth, as we know from the calculations of astronomers, was so placed in regard to the sun that a series of physical changes was induced, which eventually resulted in conferring upon our hemisphere a most intensely severe climate. All Northern Europe and Northern America disappeared beneath a crust of ice and snow, and the glaciers of such regions as Switzerland and British Columbia assumed gigantic proportions. This great sheet of land-ice travelled up the valleys of Britain and stretched across the mountains and hills down to low latitudes in England. Being only one connected or confluent series of mighty glaciers, the ice crept ever downwards and outwards from the mountains, following the direction of the principal valleys, and pushing far out to sea, when it terminated at last in deep water, many miles away from what now forms the coast line of the country. This sea of ice was of such extent that the glaciers of Scandinavia coalesced with those of Scotland, upon what is now the floor of the shallow North sea, while a mighty stream of ice flowing outward from the western seaboard obliterated the Hebrides, and sent its icebergs adrift in the deep waters of the Atlantic. In like manner massive glaciers, born in the Welsh and Cumbrian mountains, swept over the low grounds of England, and united with the Scotch and Irish ice upon the bottom of the Irish sea. At the same period the Scotland [illegible] mountains shed vast icebergs into the Northern ocean, and sent southward a sheet of ice that not only filled up the basin of the Baltic, but overflowed Finland and advanced upon the plains of northern Germany, while from every mountain region in Europe and northern America great glaciers descended, sometimes, into the low countries beyond.

Abundant evidence of glacial action can be seen in our own country. In parts of Oregon it is distinct enough, but at Puget sound and in British Columbia it is presented in a most striking form. In Alaska the evidence is very complete, and geological science will yet obtain from that quarter some of the most remarkable facts and proofs that have yet been presented.

Ere long the scene of Arctic sterility passed away. Gradually the snow and ice melted and drew back to the mountains, and plants and animals appeared as the climate grew milder. The mammoth and rhinoceros roamed in our valleys, the hippopotamus wallowed in our rivers, the elephant crushed through the forests of Alaska, and tropical animals, long since extinct, abounded in Oregon. Their bones remain to attest their former presence here.

Such scenes as these continued for a long time, but again the climate began to change. The summers grew less genial, the winters more severe. Gradually the southern mammalia disappeared, and were succeeded by Arctic animals. Even these, however, as the temperature became too severe, migrated southward, until all life deserted our latitudes, and snow and ice were left in undisputed possession. Once more the glaciers overflowed the land, and desolation and sterility were everywhere.

We cannot yet say how often such alternations of cold and warm periods were repeated, nor can we be sure that man lived in our latitudes during the earlier warm intervals of the glacial epoch. But since his implements are met with at the very bottom of the oldest paleolithic deposits, and since we know that the animals with which he was certainly contemporaneous did occupy many parts of the northern hemisphere in the early inter-glacial ages, it is in the highest degree likely that man lived in those localities as early at least as the mammoth and hippopotamus.

During the latest cold period of the glacial epoch man may have lived in those parts of the northern hemisphere lying nearer the equator, but it is not likely that he lived so far north as the British Islands or Oregon. The changes that transpired in North America seem every way similar to those that occurred in northern Europe.

In the remote future it may be expected that these scenes will be renewed. After myriads of years the earth's orbit will again obtain a high degree of ellipticity, the ice will again begin to encroach upon our hemisphere. Advancing gradually from the pole, it will obliterate the works of man in Northern Europe and America, the ice-belt will creep down steadily, driving the human race before it, man will be forced away from the fairest seats, and the country we now occupy will be drear and inhospitable as Greenland is at this day. But when man sees this again he will be able to account for it. He will know the cause, and understand that it occurs as the result of an immutable law. The scheme of the universe will have widened in his view and he will have learned that he is, with all his pride and boastfulness, but a creature of small importance in the march of ages and in the great economy of the universe.

PARAGRAPHIC DETAIL.

Governor Cleveland is reported to greatly regret the defeat for congress of Dan Lockwood of Buffalo, who nominated him for mayor, for governor, and for president.

"Well, I don't believe there is any use of keeping up the disguise any longer. Give me a good strong whisky cocktail. I'll let them see that after all St. John can bear up under defeat."

Gath Pathos is the last seal of popularity. There are now statues of Garfield in preparation or ready for the cities of Washington, Cleveland, Columbus, St. Louis and San Francisco.

Among the gossip of the campaign is a statement that Blaine and William Walter Phelps have ceased to speak as they pass by, the former claiming that the congressman neglected the state of New Jersey to secure his own seat.

"The eloquence of Mr. Joseph Cook, like the morning drum-beat of Great Britain," say his publishers, "has encircled the globe." Possibly drum-beating is more like Cook's eloquence than anything else, but there are many favored spots on earth where Joseph's voice and British drums are not heard.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

A movement is afoot in Hungary to rehabilitate General Arthur Georgey, who since the insurrection of 1848 has been laboring under the accusation of treachery in surrendering at Vilagos. For many years he has lived in seclusion and almost abject poverty. General Klapka and the veterans of 1848 are at the head of the movement to do him tardy justice.

According to tradition "sack" was the last word uttered before the confusion of tongues at Babel, therefore all peoples retain it. For instance, in Saxony it is "saec," German "sack," Welsh "sach," Irish "sac," French "sac," Latin "saccus," Italian "sacco," Spanish "saco," Greek "sakkos," Hebrew "sak," Swedish "sack," and so on throughout the whole world.

The *Journal of Inebriety* gives the results of Dr. Napier's inquiry into the nature of diet, the object of which was to solve the question of how far certain foods encouraged or prevented the craving for drink. He concluded that macaroni, beans, dried peas and lentils antagonize in a marked degree the desire for alcohol. In the treatment of alcoholism, farinaceous foods should be used in preference to all others.

General Butler can resume his law practice; Governor St. John is open to engagement as a temperance orator for a proper consideration, and there is doubtless a vacant chair for Mrs. Belva Lockwood on the platform of dime museums.—*Providence Journal.*

"Hello, George, who did you vote for last Tuesday?" "Ah, my deah boy, I didn't vote, doncher know." "You didn't, why not?" "Well ah, you see, doncher know, some friends of mine were here from Lunnon and I couldn't vote without, ah, letting them see that I was an American, doncher know."—*Boston Post.*

A few nights ago a field of dry sage on the battle field of Missionary ridge became ignited, and soon the flames were spreading with lightning like rapidity. A stump standing in the battle field blazed up, and in a few seconds a roar like thunder reverberated down the valley, and the stump was blown into 10,000 pieces. Investigation developed the fact that three shells were imbedded in the stump and exploded from the heat.

"This is a pretty time of night to be coming home I must say. Where on earth have you been?" "Schtayed down t' git th' lection r turns, m'dear." "But you didn't have to get drunk." "Ain't (hic) drunk, m'dear. [illegible] Ntox'cated with pleasure, m'dear." "Was our ticket elected?" "[illegible] m'darlin', not quite, but S'n John got votes 'nough to demand rec'nition. I'm th' [illegible] ties for four year I'm now. That's glory [illegible] for one night, I guess.—*Chicago News.*

The Oregonian.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 18, 1884.

COOLERS AFTER ELECTION.

WOODCHUCK SCHEME IN CONNECTICUT.

Hartford Dispatch.

Canton and Avon are adjoining towns in the Litchfield mountains that are infested with woodchucks. The selectmen of each town offered bounties of 50 cents for each woodchuck killed. The Avon selectmen required as proof the woodchuck's tail, while the Canton selectmen demanded the deposit of the ears. For the past year there have been unusually large demands upon the town exchequer for bounties in each of these towns, and, when by accident the Canton selectmen and Avon selectmen met and compared notes, they found by a singular coincidence that the number of tails submitted to the Avon selectmen was precisely the same as the number of pairs of ears shown up to the Canton officers. Investigation showed that when the Avon boys caught a woodchuck they cut off its ears and tail, and the Canton boys did the same thing, and then they swopped ears for tails. Thus one woodchuck did double duty. The selectmen of both towns, with great lugubrity, thereupon decided to pay no more bounties for woodchucks, and the farmers are indignant thereat.

A Mule who Broke up the Circuit.

Arkansaw Traveler.

The following letter, written by a circuit rider, was read at a recent meeting of the Arkansas conference: "My dear brethren, I must resign the charge which you so generously placed in my keeping. I don't object to riding the circuit, but riding a mule is a great strain on my religion and constitution. Sometimes when I am riding along, weaving a sermon of the threads of sentiment with which my mind is stocked, the mule buck-jumps and lays me on the ground. I got used to this, though, and would never have complained, but when the animal got in the habit of throwing me and then kicking me in my ribs with his feet, why, I was, in duty to myself, bound to make a motion for a change of venue. I am much wedded to the cause, and have captured many mourners, but unless you furnish me a horse, why you will simply have to erase my cognomen from your books. I don't mean no disrespect to our worthy bishop, but blame a mule, anyhow."

FOOLING A CONSCIENTIOUS CONDUCTOR.

Cincinnati Times-Star.

Conductor Albright runs a train from Cincinnati to Washington. Shortly after leaving the city, about a week ago a tall, sickly looking man approached him and said "Please wake me up when we get to Glen Station." Albright promised to, but when Glen Station was reached he was busy and forgot to wake the fellow. When about five miles on the other side of the station Albright remembered the promise, and, after indulging in a very little emphatic English, backed the train to Glen Station, and, walking into the coach where the man was sleeping, said "Here we are, at Glen Station."

He got up, rubbed his eyes, and answered:

"I am very much obliged to you. I wanted to know when I got there, so I could take my medicine."

Friends persuaded Albright from handing in his resignation that day.

IMITATING THEIR ELDERS.

Detroit Times.

They were walking down Davenport street a few days ago. Neither spoke. The pair had evidently had a lovers' quarrel. Her face was stern and her nose half an inch above the ordinary height. He was glum and miserable. Tears seemed ready to start in his eyes. The full width of the sidewalk separated them. Several persons passed and looked amused. Suddenly he burst into tears and ran across the street. She looked sad and lonely, but her teeth were firmly set together and not a sound did she utter. A gentleman spoke kindly to her, and, bursting into tears, she cried, "Artie's runned off and left me, oh dear!" He was not over four years of age; she, possibly 5. They had been sweethearts, but had had the usual luck.

BEATING THE BAR-BOSS.

Boston Times.

"I think I can beat you for the drinks this morning," said a seedy individual, entering a bar-room. "Will you shake?"

"Well, I don't mind trying it," replied the accommodating proprietor.

The result of three throws of the dice was that the stranger lost each time.

"Well, that'll do," said he. "Give us the drinks."

After the liquids were stowed away the stranger coolly started out without offering to settle the bill.

"Hold on," called out the proprietor, "you owe me 30 cents."

"I guess not," said the stranger, as he opened the door. "I said I could beat you, and I guess I've done it."

REPORTERS AT THE DAY OF JUDGMENT.

St Paul Pioneer Press.

A Presbyterian doctor of divinity once said to [illegible] a general assembly: "You newspaper men must have queer views of things. You are always looking on and never taking part. Your knowledge and habits of thought must be very circumferential and superficial. I suppose, now, your idea of the day of judgment is that you will have a table off at one side and report the proceedings for the morning paper."

PROGRESSING IN CIVILIZATION.

San Francisco Chronicle.

Japan has been afflicted with the fancy fair business. A hospital fair was held some time ago at Tokio at which fashionable ladies in the booths charged exorbitant prices from people for useless articles. The Tokio papers complained loudly of the bad manners of the ladies who sold and the unmitigated snobbery of the people who bought.

HE HATED A SCENE.

Texas Siftings.

John Fizzletop is not as industrious as he might be at school, and his father endeavors to correct the evil.

"So you were kept in again to-day at school for not knowing your lesson. Just walk into that room," said old Fizzletop, hunting for a strap.

"Oh, no, pa. Don't for goodness sake let us have another one of those scenes."

MANY TONS OF BALLOTS.

A Fanciful Study in Statistics Applicable to the Election of Tuesday.

St Louis Post-Dispatch.

Here are facts and figures not usually appended to election returns. The history of last elections teaches that the vote of the nation advances from president to president by steps measured in numbers by 10 per cent. The total vote of 1868 was 5,724,654, of 1872 was 6,46[illegible], of 1876 was 8,412,[illegible]33, of 1880 was 9,210,[illegible]70. Add 10 per cent to this last total and the estimate for the vote going into the ballot box [illegible] will be 10,31[illegible],667, an approximation [illegible] other calculations and which will be found not far out of the result. A ballot is a slip of paper averaging four inches wide and six and a half long. One hundred and fifty ballots will weigh about 1 pound. Two hundred ballots laid on each other will measure about an inch. To prepare these ballots of [illegible] at a reasonable [illegible] costs [illegible] cents [illegible]. If the ballots cast to-day were placed end to end they would reach in a continuous [illegible] from Washington, D. C., to El Paso, in Texas, or they would stretch from Eastport, Maine, to New Orleans, as the crow flies. If one end of the long line of paper were made fast at Cape Flattery, the extreme northwestern point of Washington territory, the other end would reach Kansas City, with enough miles to stretch to Sedalia.

This last is [illegible] with the ballots [illegible]. The number of ballots printed [illegible] is tremendously larger than the amount [illegible] used. In St Louis, for instance, the [illegible] have had 600,000, the other parties [illegible], making for this one town a total of [illegible]. It is generally admitted, however, that the vote of St Louis will not, at the outside, be more than [illegible],000. Here, then, is a surplus of twenty-six ballots for each one cast. This makes the total ballots printed for the people throughout America at this election 260,000,000. It would require eighty-five freight cars to move this load. [illegible] weight is 1,716,000 pounds. The white paper and printing of the mass has cost $[illegible]. Pasted end to end there would be [illegible] to go entirely around the globe, and leave [illegible] miles to spare for a gigantic double [illegible] which would cover the greater part of the two Americas, or if one preferred to keep the streamer in the United States, there would be enough to wrap the streamer thirty-nine times around the state of Missouri, and still leave enough over to reach from the *Post-Dispatch* building to Governor Cleveland's private office in the state house at Albany.

THE NEW YORK COUNT.

Conkling on the Democratic Frauds in New York.

How the Democratic Leaders of that Day Defied the Law and Counted Out Candidates—An Election that was a Barbarous Burlesque and a Carnival of Corrupt Disorder.

Ex-Senator Conkling, in his speech on the army bill in 1879, made the following reference to the democratic frauds in New York in 1868:

The election law came into effect to correct abuses which reached their climax in 1868 in the city of New York. In that year in the state of New York the republican candidate for governor was elected. The democratic candidate was counted in. Members of the legislature were fraudulently seated. The election was a barbarous burlesque. Many thousand forged naturalization papers were issued, some of them were white and some were coffee-colored. The same witness purported to attest to hundreds of thousands of naturalization affidavits, and the stupendous fraud of the whole thing was and is an open secret. Some of these naturalization papers were sent to other states. So plenty were they that some of them were sent to Germany, and Germans who had never left their country claimed exemption from the German draft for soldiers in the Franco-Prussian war, because they were naturalized American citizens.

Repeating, ballot-box stuffing, ruffianism, and false counting decided every thing. Tweed made the election officers, and the election officers were corrupt. In 1868 30,000 votes were falsely added to the democratic majority in the cities of New York and Brooklyn alone. Taxes and elections were the mere spoil and booty of a corrupt junta in Tammany hall. Assessments, exactions, and exemptions were made the bribes and the penalties of political submission. Usurpation and fraud inaugurated

A CARNIVAL OF CORRUPT DISORDER;

and obscene birds without number swooped down to the harvest and gorged themselves on every side in plunder and spoliation. Wrongs and usurpations springing from the pollution and desecration of the ballot-box stalked high-headed in the public way. The courts and the machinery of justice were impotent in the presence of culprits too great to be punished.

The act of 1870 came in to throttle such abuses. It was not born without throes and pangs. It passed the senate after a day and a night which rang with democratic maledictions and foul aspersions.

In the autumn of that year an election was held for the choice of representatives in congress. I see more than one friend near me who for himself and for others has reason even unto this day to remember that election and the apprehension which preceded it. It was the first time the law of 1870 had been put in force. Resistance was openly counseled. Democratic newspapers in New York advised that the officers of the law be pitched into the river. Disorder was afoot. Men, not wanting in bravery, and not republicans, dreaded the day. Bloodshed, arson, riot were feared. Ghastly spectacles were still fresh in memory. The draft riots had spread terror which had never died, and strong men shuddered when they remembered the bloody assizes of the democratic party. They had seen men and women, blind with party hate, dizzy and drunk with party madness, stab and burn and revel in murder and in mutilating the dead. They had seen an asylum for colored orphans made a funeral pile, and its smoke sent up from their Christian and imperial city to tell in heaven of the inhuman bigotry.

THE HORRIBLE BARBARITY OF MAN.

Remembering such sickening scenes, and dreading their repetition, they asked the president to protect them—to protect them with the beak and claw of the national power. Instantly the unkenneled packs of party barked in revengeful chorus. Imprecations, maledictions and threats were hurled at Grant, but, with that splendid courage which never blanched in battle, which never quaked before clamor—with that matchless self-poise which did not desert him even when a continent beyond the sea rose and uncovered before him, he responded in the orders which it has pleased the honorable senator from Delaware to read. The election thus protected was the fairest, the freest, the most secure, a generation has seen. When, two years afterward, New York came to crown Grant with her vote, his action in protecting her chief city on the ides of November, 1870, was not forgotten. When next New York has occasion to record her judgment of the services of Grant, his action in 1870 touching peace in the city of New York will not be hidden away by those who espouse him wisely.

* * * * * * *

Mr. President, the republican party everywhere wants peace and prosperity—peace and prosperity in the south as much and as sincerely as elsewhere. Disguising the truth will not bring peace and prosperity. Soft phrases will not bring peace. "Fair words butter no parsnips." We hear a great deal of loose, flabby talk about "fanning dying embers," "rekindling smouldering fires," and so on. Whenever the plain truth is spoken, these unctuous monitors, with a Peter Parley benevolence, fall copiously upon us. Thus lullaby and hush has been in my belief a mistake from the beginning. It has misled the south and misled the north. In Andrew Johnson's time a convention was worked up at Philadelphia and men were brought from the north and south for ecstasy and gush. A man from Massachusetts and a man from South Carolina locked arms and walked into the convention arm in arm, and

SENSATION AND CREDULITY FAINTED,

And clapped their hands, as though a universal solvent had been found. Serenades were held at which "Dixie" was played. Later on anniversaries of battles fought in the war of independence were made occasions by men from the north and men from the south for emotional, dramatic hugging ceremonies. General Sherman, I remember, attended one of them, and I remember also that with the bluntness of a soldier and the wisdom and hard sense of a statesman, he plainly cautioned all not to be carried away, and not to be fooled. But many have been fooled, and, being fooled, have helped to swell the democratic majorities which now display themselves before the public eye.

Of all such effusive demonstrations I have this to say. Honest, serious convictions are not ecstatic or emotional. Grave affairs and lasting purposes do not express or vent themselves in honeyed phrase or sickly sentimentality, rhapsody or profuse professions.

This is true of political as of religious duties. The divine Master tells us, "Not every one that saith unto me Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven, but he that doeth the will of my Father which is in heaven."

Facts are stubborn things, but the better way to deal with them is to look them squarely in the face.

The republican party and the northern people preach no crusade against the south. I will say nothing of the past beyond a single fact. When the war was over, no man who fought against the flag was punished even by imprisonment. No estate was confiscated. Every man was left free to enjoy life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. After the southern states were restored to their relations in the Union, no man was ever disfranchised by national authority, not one. If this statement is denied I invite any senator to correct me. I repeat it. After the southern state governments were rebuilded and the states were restored to their relations in the Union, by national authority, no southern man for one moment was ever denied the right to vote or hindered in the right. From the time Mississippi was restored there never has been an hour when Jefferson Davis might not vote as freely as the honorable senator in his state of Illinois. The north, burdened with taxes, draped in mourning, dotted over with newly made graves tenanted by her bravest and her best, sought to inflict no penalty upon those who had stricken her with the [illegible] and as she believed, the guiltiest [illegible] rebellion that ever [illegible] the annals of the human race.

FORFEITURE OF CONFIDENCE.

To the Editor of the Chicago Journal.

Crafton, Nov 10.—The pastor of one of the principal churches in one of our suburban villages refused to read to his congregation a notice for a meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, sent to the pulpit by the local secretary of that organization. Being asked for an explanation, the pastor replied that "the Woman's Christian Temperance Union having become a political party, he would not read its notices any longer, any more than he would read the notices for any other political party." Is the Woman's Christian Temperance Union a political party, and is the clergyman warranted in his refusal to treat it as a religious society? Please give your opinion and oblige.

W.

The clergyman's position is right. The leaders of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union were the chief movers in the Pittsburg prohibition convention, which nominated St John as a candidate for president, and the organization as such, at a subsequent convention of its own at St Louis, formally and by resolution espoused the cause of St. John, thus becoming, if not a political party, at least an adjunct and ally of a political party, which is the same thing. It did this against the emphatic protests of such sincere exponents of the temperance cause as Mr. Francis Murphy, John G. Whittier, Mrs Ellen Foster and others, who warned the advocates of the third party movement, that the proposed [illegible] adopted by the Temperance Union, would destroy its influence and power for future usefulness as a reformatory instrumentality. It was an exceedingly unwise movement on the part of that society, and has placed the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in a very questionable position before the general religious public. It has forfeited the confidence and repelled the sympathy of hosts of its best, most judicious and most earnest friends, and its career of usefulness, if not utterly destroyed, has at least been very seriously crippled. All the good it has accomplished in the past few years—and that has been much—or all the good it is likely ever to accomplish in the future, has been vastly more than counterbalanced by the irremediable mischief it has done to the cause of good government and good morals in the past few weeks. Having become a political organization, it must henceforth be treated as such, being no longer entitled to consideration as a religious or reformatory society. The clergyman's judgment in this case was correct, and will be indorsed by the great mass of religious people of practical good sense throughout the length and breadth of the land.

COSTS OF THE ELECTION.

What the Candidates and Parties in New York had to Pay.

New York World.

In the gray dawn of election day about 350 express wagons rattled over the pavements of New York, carrying little Punch-and-Judy boxes to the election precincts. As the ticket-peddlers are not allowed close to the polling places, these stalls had to be furnished by the candidates for office that their workers might lie on the spot. To accommodate the several parties and factions required about five booths in each election district, which made a total of 3500 in the city, and at $5 apiece the cost was $17,500. Around these were gathered the party workers, who numbered twenty-five for each box, making a total of 17,800 men. They got $5 apiece, which called for $89,000 for their services alone. When they found an undecided man they did not lead him under a tree and talk him to death, but took him directly to the nearest saloon and gave him all he wanted to drink. The good man was grateful, and did as he was directed, but the heeler drew on the candidates for the money expended. Fifty dollars was not a very big roll yesterday, and supposing that each of the 17,800 strikers had that much, the total fund was $890,000. Each worker had a handful of ballots, and it was estimated that the cost of printing them was $230,000. This was arrived at by computing that forty-six candidates of each of the political parties expended about $1000 for personal tickets to be distributed at the polls. The combined candidates had to meet the following personal expenses:

Boxes for ticket peddlers	$17,500
Services of workers	89,000
Fund for the heelers	890,000
Cost of printing tickets	230,000
Total	$1,226,500

This was the cost of the go-as-you-please race of republicans, democrats, Butlerites, prohibitionists, and factionists anxious to be congressman, mayor, comptroller, alderman, judge, coroner, district attorney, civil justice or assemblyman. Each candidate was in the hands of his friends, who spent his money for him, and his only trouble was drawing checks when the several committees made their demands. The expense varied greatly for the several candidates, being greatest for mayor, congressman, comptroller and judge. It is said that Grace and Grant were called upon for about $100,000 each, and Gibbs for $15,000. The judges of the court of common pleas were assessed $10,000. Congressmen had to pay according to the closeness of their districts. Some were assessed $50 for each election district, and there were seventy-seven in some congressional districts, making an item of $3850 which some had to pay to one faction of their party. If the county democracy had the most power in a particular district they assessed the candidate for congress very heavily. Tammany being contented with less, and Irving Hall still less. The same was true of the republican factions, and this money was placed by committees of these several organizations in the hands of trusted workers who used it to the best advantage. The printing bills were paid by the candidates in person, or by their right-hand men, who had charge of the canvass for them. The boxes were paid for by the party or faction interested, but with money collected from the candidates. Assembly aspirants paid about $400 into the general expense fund, and aldermen paid the same, except the would-be presidents of the aldermanic board, who were assessed $1000. The private expenses incurred by these minor candidates in dinners and other favors were also great, so that few escaped with less than $2000 expenditure. The mayoralty aspirants were put to the additional expense of lithographs of themselves.

The city, county, and state bear the expense of receiving and counting the votes. At each polling place are four inspectors at $7 50 each for five days, or $150 for each booth. Two supervisors, at each polling place are paid $5 a day for five days, or $50 for each booth. Two clerks at $7 50 for one day makes $15, and the rent, which is $5 a day, increases the total expense of a polling place to $2[illegible]. For New York's 712 booths the cost was $1[illegible]40. The total amount of money necessary to worry through the day was as follows:

Expenses of candidates	$1,226,500
Expenses to the state and county	130,640
Total	$1,357,140

Previous to the election, the national, state and local committees and candidates probably expended $100,000 for printed documents and postage stamps, which were sent to New York voters, making a grand total of $1,457,140, or nearly a million and a half dollars.

ALARM OF THE COLORED PEOPLE.

Chicago Journal.

Not only the telegraphic press report, but southern newspapers, describe the uneasiness and alarm of the colored race in view of the possible fact that a democratic president may have been elected. Even the Louisville *Courier-Journal* admits that the colored people of Kentucky regard the reports of Cleveland's election as an ill omen for them, and that their shadowy fears include their possible return to slavery as among the consequences of the rumored democratic victory in the late election. Some of the southern democratic newspapers—probably the more candid among them—have increased the extent of these apprehensions on the part of the colored people by their over-enthusiastic demonstrations, and the anticipations which they have expressed in regard to the results of the democratic [illegible] which they believe has come.

The negroes are not an intelligent race. But sometimes the instincts of ignorance are wiser than the calculations supported by study and scholarship. These fears in the uncultured blacks are inspired by a hereditary sense, which grew into being during the generations of servitude in which the race existed. They intuitively know and feel that the old spirit of slavery exists in all its hatefulness and power; that their emancipation by force has never been cheerfully accepted by their old masters; they have felt since slavery was abolished the grant of oppression, the [illegible] and the malignity of the Kuklux. As little else as they know, they know that slavery was [illegible] by the republican party against the most vigorous [illegible] of the democratic party [illegible] its perpetuity; they know that all the ills which they have suffered [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] have been the work [illegible] the democratic party. It is no wonder that [illegible] for the reestablishment of slavery is among the results to follow the restoration of the [illegible] to [illegible] of such a [illegible].

In the [illegible] the [illegible] feeling of alarm has spread [illegible] among the colored people, and the [illegible] the restoration of the [illegible] slavery [illegible] is likely to [illegible] the reconstruction [illegible] of the negroes [illegible] south. The colored people of [illegible] and that they should have received an impression of this kind shows how widespread and how deep it must be on the minds of the colored race throughout the country. It cannot be said that there is any danger [illegible] the formal reestablishment of slavery by law. This will never be possible. But that a national democratic victory would include among its fruits new hardships, new insecurities, new oppressions and systems of enforced labor hardly better than slavery for the negro race cannot be doubted. Their lot is a hard one now, under the rule of the Kuklux democracy in the states of the south. If Kuklux laws and usages in the states are to be reënforced by the power of a democratic national administration, it cannot be doubted that their condition, now bad enough, will be changed for the worse, and that all remedy for their wrongs will disappear.

NASBY.

The Rejoicing at the Corners on the Receipt of the News of Cleveland's Election—Joe Bigler Rejoices also and Gives his Reasons Therefor.

CONFEDRIT X ROADS,
(Wich is in the State uv Kentucky,)
November [illegible], 1884.

Never sence the fust battle uv Bull Run, when it wuz represented that the fedrel army hed bin entirely destroyed, and that the confedrits wuz in possession uv Washington, was there sich a feelin uv absoloot joy in the Corners, ez Wednesday nite wen we reseeved the glad intelligence that our noble standard barer, ex-sheriff Cleveland, hed bin elected.

The noose cum over from the stashen at Secessionville, by Bascom's oldest boy, Jeffson Davis, on his mule, wich he hed contribbitid for the ocaashun. Jeffson wuz seen ridin down the hill at a furious pace, holdin on to the animal's tale with one hand, while he wuz belaborin him with a hickory club in the other. We knowd that he had good nooze or he wouldnt be so reckliss uv mules, and the eggscitement wuz intense. He wuz half way down the hill, when the mule stopt sudden, pitchin Jeffson over his head. The noble boy didn't mind it. Regainin his feet he thought a moment ez to whether he shood remount the mule or do the rest on foot. Strikin into a run he rushed into his father's bar, with the paper which contained the glad intelligence, and exclaimin "D—n that mule," sunk to the floor. His mother revived him by givin him a grown person's dose uv noo whisky, and I seezed the paper and red the glad intelligence to the delited populace.

The effect wuz electrikle. The overjoyed democrisy howled. Issaker Gavitt tooted the horn wich we ust, owin to the fact that the munny fur a bell wich was sent to us by the New England Church Extenshun Society happened to come to me ez the pastor, and Bascom knowin uv it made me apply a half uv it to the likwidashun uv a bill at his bar, and the other half I lost that nite at a game uv seven up with Deakin Pogram. Howevee, the horn does very well, ez it is one uv grate power and remarkably soft in tone.

We perceeded to-wunst to git out the relix uv the late onpleasantness to dekorate the church with. The rifle wich Deekin Pogram toosed in bushwhackin fedrel pickits wuz festooned and put in its old place. Mirandy Pogram came rushin up with the skulls uv the fedrel prizners wich her brother, wich wuz a guard at Andersonville, hed shot and cleaned and presented to her ez mementoes uv his valer, and the old war flags of the regiments wich went into the confedrit servis from the county wuz all dusted and hung out.

We wood hev hed speeches, but Bascom, which is a ass, wuz so full uv joy that he spiled the hull thing by remarkin that his wife and son, Jeffson Davis, wuz puttin a fresh barl on tap, and that the corners wuz welcome.

Cood the citizens endoor stayin in the meetin house under these circumstances? No indeed! There wuz a wild rush for his place, and the barl wuz set runnin, and the nite wuz given over to sich rejoicin ez seldom falls to the lot uv man.

At about 8 o'clock in the evenin, I was pulled out uv my chare and stood up on a whisky barl, for a speech. I had skasely commenst wher I wuz roodly pulled down. It was that feend Joe Bigler, who remarkt that he felt very much like makin a speech hisself, and when in the mood uv dischargin hisself he didn't want no interrupshen.

"My friends," he commenst, "I am with you to-nite to rejoice with you over the glorious results uv the eleckshun!"

"You rejoice with us!" eggsclaimed the supprised meeting. "Why, you are a black republikin!"

"True," he replied, "too troo, but still I rejoice. I confess that havin' a family I hadn't the nerve to vote for Cleveland, but, nevertheless I rejoice that he is elected."

"Give us yer reason," shouted the eggscited multitood.

"I hev a reason and it is a good one. I kin git along under any sort uv a government, but gentlemen, I hev children. I hev bin naturally concerned ez to wat will becum uv them when I am gone, and consekently I want to see how much uv a strane a government kin bare and survive. The reason why I am glad that Cleveland is elected is that ef his government kin stand four years uv sich a man, and the men which will be behind him, it will endoor forever, for certainly we kin never possibly git anything wuss. Ef the government kin [illegible] under the presidency uv a man which measures sixteen inches across the base uv the head, and that head surmounted with a six and four hat, a man who buttons his collar before he puts it on, and then [illegible] slips it on over his head, why then we may be confident that the government kin never be destroyed. Ef the people want a man wich hez every vice that curses poor humanity, and not only hez them but is rather proud uv em than otherwise, a man which wrote that letter to Mrs. Beecher and [illegible] rather proud uv it, there ain't no danger uv there ever bein' anything but a republic [illegible] this sentiment. [illegible] stands that strain it will stand anything.

"I rejoice becoz it is the carryin' out, in one sense, uv our system. It is our proud boast that any one may aspire to the presidency. The election [illegible] shows that this is no vain boast. Anybody, I say anybody, after this may aspire to the presidency. If such a man as Cleveland can get there [illegible] I shood like to hev pinted out to me a man mean enuff not to git there. A little while ago men hev bin sent to the penitentiary too soon. They will be walkin and weepin and gnashin uv teeth in them places where a grate man, meaner than this, and that that cood they hev dodged a convickshun they mite be wher Cleveland is now.

"I rejoice over the eleckshun uv Cleveland becoz it wuz to be eggspected that sumtime in the histry uv the republik sich a man shood, by some inscrutable decree uv divine providence be elevated to the presidency, and I hed rather the calamity would happen while I am alive to encounter it than to hev it fall upon my innocent children. I kin stand it, for I hev known grief. I hev seen sich men as Pierce and Buchanan president, and I know what to expect. But with my innocent children it is different, and I want this calamity to come while I am alive and kin sort uv comfort and shield em. Gentlemen, I am sick, but this fearful disgrace hed to come some time. I am glad it hez come now!"

Here Josef stawked out uv the room and we resoomed our rejoicin. Bascom's one barl didn't last long. Inasmuch ez it wuz a certain thing that the fedrel offises wood soon be ours he felt it safe to extend credit to sich ez wood not [illegible] fill them places, and we ordered recklesly. I can't [illegible] how much I am in, nor is Bascom, for he hadn't the next morning time to figger up his books, but I think I must hev ordered at least $60 worth mysilf. The credit system is dangerous for it is so easy to order when you don't hev to pull the money out uv yer pokkit and pay.

I don't keer, however. The postoffis is mine, and when I draw my salery I can pay him off by installments.

The festivities wuz kep up till day lite, and the heft uv the Corners slep on his floor what little sleep they got. It wuz a glorious celebration uv a glorious event. Half the [illegible] that wuz drunk wuz to the prohibishunists in Noo York, whose zeal for St John enshoord the eleckshun uv Cleveland, and struck a deth blow at the temprance fanaticism wich seriously thretened us even in Kentucky. Out uv the five barls of whisky consoomed, three uv em wuz to our prohibishun friends. The prohibishunists and the rum mills uv Noo York did the bizness.

My heart is overflowin. It is the first glimpse uv [illegible] I hev seen for twenty years. Hail [illegible]!

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, (Late P.M.)

NAPOLEON'S FALL.

A Recital of the Battle of Sedan.

An interesting and in some respects a remarkable book has been issued from the press of Plon, writes a correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*. It is a recital of the battle of Sedan and the mistakes which led to it, by General Lebrun, who commanded the Twelfth French army corps on the occasion of the greatest disaster in the history of France. General Lebrun was [illegible] one of the soldiers who [illegible] and duty commanded his dis[illegible] even after the emperor had [illegible] which Bazaine [illegible] out from the [illegible] of [illegible] general shows very clearly that the [illegible] and unexpected march of MacMahon's army from Chalons to the north took the Germans by surprise, and that they owed their [illegible] success on the day of the French disaster entirely to the [illegible] of Napoleon III and those next to him in authority. MacMahon's change of plan was a blunder, against committing which he made a strong protest before starting from Chalons, so strong, indeed, that he converted M. Rouher, who had come to him at Rheims to insist that he should fall back upon Paris. As the emperor feared that the [illegible] and [illegible] at [illegible] of his army would make common cause with the insurrectionists already beginning to show their heads, M. Rouher said that MacMahon's army could do no good in fighting the Germans until it had repose and a chance to pull itself together. As he talked to the emperor, who wanted MacMahon to take a roundabout northern route to the relief of Bazaine. The emperor professed to be won over, but as Marshal MacMahon was beginning to operate his retreat towards Paris, here came a lying dispatch from Bazaine, saying "I am still expecting to retreat by the northern fortresses." The imperialistic maneuver, to which the emperor is supposed to be privy, awoke MacMahon's sympathy, and led him to believe that he might be of use in the north. So northward the turned—and met misfortune dire. Bazaine and Napoleon could not have planned better had they desired to deliver themselves into the hands of the Germans. These are the conclusions to which one is inevitably forced in reading Gen Lebrun's clear and sincere narrative.

THE BEGINNING AND THE END.

The war waged by the United States for the "preservation of the union" was either an imperative and sacred duty or it was a crime. In either event it was evidently a mistake, perhaps the first and greatest of them all.

Abraham Lincoln was scarcely laid away in his grave when Andrew Johnson commenced making apologies. He restored all lands held in the south by the bureau of refugees, freedmen and abandoned lands, to the original owners, regardless of any and all acts and conditions. In an address to the freedmen, Johnson told them they were "free to work." This was said and comfort of a substantial kind to the ex-slave-holders, for the negro had already begun to cultivate the riotous and unlawful notion that he was free to devote an occasional day to fishing. Then Johnson requested Mississippi to reconstruct herself, which she promptly did, electing Gen Humphreys, an unrepentant rebel officer, who, to quote his own language, had been "conquered but not subdued," governor, and a legislature which became famous for enacting what was known as the "Black Laws." These laws specified the forms and conditions under which a "nigger" could live in Mississippi. These laws were voluminous and explicit, and embodied the old slave code in all its beautiful simplicity, with the unimportant exception that the negro must be paid something for his labor. The rate of wages established was $10 per month for first-class field hands—other classes in a graduated descending scale. The negro had to support and clothe himself out of this, and at the end of the year, if he came out in debt he must work on that plantation for another year. In fact, he could never leave that plantation while he was in debt. The negro could not leave a plantation on which he worked without a permit signed by the owner or overseers of the plantation. Minors could not make contracts, and received no wages. If any negro above the age of 21 had not hired himself out by the 5th of January, the sheriff of the county was required to arrest him and take him to the county seat and sell him for the current year to the highest bidder, the expense of such arrest and sale to be paid out of the purchase price of the negro's labor. No negro or mulatto could become the owner of real estate. These are a few of the provisions, selected at random from the black laws of Mississippi. The congress of the United States promptly declared the law void, the election of Humphrey and the black law legislature void, and proceeded to enact laws conferring the elective franchise and civil rights on the emancipated slaves. This was the commencement of the political battles between the United States and the ex-slave holders. Grant was elected president, and lighting his cigar, said, "Let us have peace." This was another apology. Napoleon III said, "The empire is peace." Some one else said, "They make a desert and call it peace." This was the turning point in the fortunes of the republican party. Its statesmen were demoralized or dead. Stevens was dead. Lincoln was dead. By the way there was a great deal of private jollification in the south over the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, the favorite toast being this couplet:

> Here's to the hand that pulled the trigger
> That killed the man who freed the nigger!

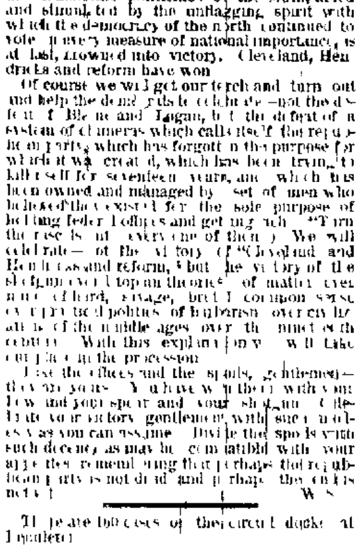
This sentiment, fostered and encouraged by the democratic politicians of the south, aided and stimulated by the unflagging spirit with which the democracy of the north continued to vote [illegible] every measure of national importance, is at last crowned into victory. Cleveland, Hendricks and reform have won.

Of course we will get our torch and turn out and help the democrats to celebrate—not the defeat of Blaine and Logan, but the defeat of a system of chimeras which calls itself the republican party, which has forgotten the purpose for which it was created, which has been trying to kill itself for seventeen years, and which has been owned and managed by a set of men who believed they existed for the sole purpose of holding federal offices and getting rich. "Turn the rascals out—every one of them." We will celebrate—not the victory of "Cleveland and Hendricks and reform," but the victory of the sledge-hammer over the top [illegible] of matter over mind, of [illegible], savage, brutal common sense over [illegible] politics of barbarism over civilization, of the middle ages over the nineteenth century. With this explanation we will take our place in the procession.

Take the offices and the spoils, gentlemen—they are yours. You have won them with your bow and your spear and your shotgun. Celebrate your victory, gentlemen, with such modesty as you can assume. Divide the spoils with such decency as may be compatible with your appetites, remembering that perhaps the republican party is not dead and perhaps the end is not yet.

W. S.

The private bill cases of the circuit docket at Pendleton [illegible]



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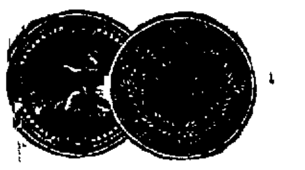

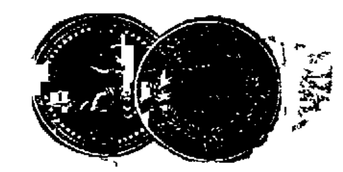

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Seal Engraver, 31 First st.

Proposals for Subsistence Supplies.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, [illegible]

VANCOUVER BARRACKS, W. T., [illegible] 1884.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, SUBJECT to the usual conditions, will be received at this office, and at the office of the [illegible], until 12 o'clock noon on Friday, November 7, 1884, at which time and place they will be opened [illegible] for furnishing and delivering [illegible] the following articles of the best quality, in Portland, Or. [illegible] 4000 ℔ [illegible] 200 ℔ Rice, [illegible] 400 ℔ soap [illegible] 1000 ℔ Liverpool, 1400 ℔ [illegible] 404 [illegible] Family Flour in quarter sacks, 204 [illegible] of olive [illegible] dozen [illegible] tubs [illegible] 30 ℔ [illegible] 2 [illegible] salt [illegible] 140 ℔ [illegible] in 100 ℔ sacks [illegible]

[illegible]

W. A. ELDERKIN, Capt. C. S., U. S. A.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICE—ADMIRALTY. In re "The Albina No 2."—United States of America, District of Oregon, ss. Whereas, a libel hath been filed in the district court of the United States for the district of Oregon on the 20th day of October 1884 by Messrs John Cathcart and H. B. Nicholas [illegible] Nicholas and [illegible] under the firm name of [illegible] against the steam ferryboat [illegible] the Albina No 2 [illegible] [illegible]

Dated at Portland, Oregon, this [illegible] of November, [illegible].

[illegible] U. S. Marshal, District of Oregon.

JOHN CATLIN and H. B. NICHOLAS, [illegible]

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TERNKMAN & WOLFE, MACHINISTS, CORNER [illegible]

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J. O'CONNOR, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL grocer, dealer in ship stores, garden and grass seeds, foreign and domestic fruits, etc. N. E. cor Front and Alder sts, Portland, Or.

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TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., SHIP BROKERS AND Commission Merchants, agents for San Juan Archipelago Lime Co., 34 Front street, cor Ash st.

MILLER & WEST—(J. C. MILLER, W. H. WEST,) commission merchants in general and dairy produce, 111 Front st., between Washington and Stark.

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H. W. S.

The Oregonian.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 18, 1884.

POWER OVER THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

A correspondent at Phoenix writes: "Several of your readers here are desirous of ascertaining the power of the general government over the liquor question. Will you be kind enough to state how far the authority of the general government controls the sale of liquor in a state? Does it license the sale of liquors at all? Or is the matter left entirely to each individual state?"

Each state has entire control over the manufacture and sale of liquors within its limits. The general government has no power over the subject, and never has asserted any. Each state has full power to regulate its own internal concerns; and regulation, taxation or prohibition of the liquor traffic is subject to that power, to be exercised at the discretion of the people of the state.

Many people are confused about this matter by the fact that the general government, through its internal revenue bureau, issues licenses to liquor dealers. But these licenses do not supersede or override the laws of a state. Properly the act of the general government is not a license at all, but only a tax upon the business. It signifies merely that if a person desires to sell liquors the United States, if he complies with its laws, will not molest him. But the United States does not guarantee him immunity from the penalties of state law. In that matter he must look out for himself.

Nor is the case altered by the fact that the general government issues licenses to liquor dealers in prohibition states. By this act it does not authorize the dealer to sell liquors in violation of state law. It is the business of the state to enforce its own enactments, and the general government, in ordinary concerns, neither assists nor hinders it. It merely tells the liquor dealer that if he wishes to sell he must not violate the laws of the United States, and therefore that he must take out the license or pay the tax which the United States requires.

The law of the United States is a general law for the whole country. To facilitate the work of the bureau of internal revenue the country is divided into districts; and to locate the liquor dealer and prevent frauds, he is designated as doing business within a particular district. If the state that covers any district has enacted prohibition, it is its own affair. If it can enforce its laws against the sale of liquors, nobody within its borders will want a license from the general government, because such license will be useless. On the other hand, the fact that in Kansas and Maine large numbers of licenses to sell liquors are issued by the general government proves that those states cannot enforce their own prohibitory laws. Yet it must not be supposed that the general government throws any obstacle in their way. It does not, in the slightest degree. Yet it does not assist them in enforcing their laws, for it cannot; and its interposition in such a matter, if attempted, would not be borne. It simply enforces its own laws, without reference to the boundaries of the states. The liquor-seller in a prohibition state, who is violating the state law, seldom wishes to add the risk of violating the law of the United States also; so he goes to the internal revenue office and gets his license. He knows that he can violate the state law without much danger, because there is not an earnest public sentiment to support it. But he knows there is a public sentiment to enforce the law of the United States. The reason of the difference is found in the fact that the state law is regarded by multitudes as unreasonable, while the United States law is accepted as reasonable by everybody. Hence, the same jury that would acquit a man on a charge of selling liquors in violation of state prohibitory law, though the offense were clearly proven, would convict him on a charge of selling without having first paid the tax or license fee required by the United States.

In one particular only has the general government power to interfere with laws that a state might enact respecting the liquor traffic. The power to regulate commerce is lodged in congress. A state cannot prohibit the transportation of liquors from another state across its own territory; it cannot prohibit the importation of liquors into its territory from foreign countries. On imported liquors, though they come into a prohibition state, the general government will collect duties as it collects its tax on domestic liquors in the same state; but the state can declare that the liquors, whether domestic or foreign, shall not be sold within its borders, and may enforce its declaration if public sentiment will do it. Each of the governments, national and state, operates within its own powers, and neither can come in conflict with the other.

NEEDED CHANGES.

There seems to be a general agreement among the members of both parties that the remaining September and October elections should be abolished in the presidential year. The June election in this state comes so early, before the national canvass opens, that it is not much disturbed by the influences which the presidential election can bring to bear upon the decision of local and state issues. But even this election is not entirely exempt from the demoralization which is more severely felt in Maine, Vermont, Ohio and West Virginia. As a matter of public virtue as well as economy, the voting should be done on one day in all the states. At the same time it is no less clear that merely local and municipal elections, such as the election of mayor in New York city, for example, should be still further removed from national and even from state elections. It is not a pleasing thought that after all the agonizing efforts put forth in all parts of the country to instruct the people and bring out a full vote, the election of the president may depend upon the trades which are made with the competitors for the spoils of the city government of New York. So long as we adhere to the present system of voting by states through electors, the other states have a right to demand of New York that their choice should not remain at the hazard of rival factions in the municipal government of a single city. The voters of New York outside the two great cities ought to have interest enough in having full force and effect given to their ballots to see that the time of these municipal elections is changed. But the country people of New York should be encouraged to make this change by the honest voters in other states who wish to have full value given to their votes. These changes, of course, can only be made by the states themselves.

But there is one other change which the representatives of parties can introduce independently of any state action, and we believe there is a general demand for it among the people. It is that the time of the national "campaigns" should be considerably shortened. The telegraph, the railroads, and the daily press have made a five months' campaign as needless, and indeed absurd, as it is hurtful. Business of all kinds feels the ill effects of this prolonged excitement. The nominating conventions should in future be held not earlier than the first week in September. Two months afford ample time for a decent campaign and more than enough for the sort of canvass from which the country has just emerged. The states already make comparatively quick work of local campaigns, the time between the nominating conventions and elections being usually less than four weeks, and this is ample time for a thorough canvass. We should have purer elections if these changes were introduced, and the [illegible] would have a freer opportunity for [illegible] choice.

It is said that Gen. McClellan will be secretary of war. He will do very well in that position during a time of peace. And there is no other general could be put into the office who would be less [illegible] to the surviving members of the confederate army, except, perhaps, Fitz John Porter.

The Boston democrats handsomely recognized the assistance they had received from the independents, and invited George William Curtis and Carl Schurz to their jollification meeting at Faneuil hall.

A FINAL WORD.

The letter we publish to-day entitled "Mr. Blaine in the Contest," is from a merchant of this city whom we esteem very highly; he is an unselfish republican who never had and never sought any connection with politics, and never before, so far as we are aware, has expressed in a public way his private convictions. Even this letter, he says, in an appended note, was not written for publication, and we have been obliged to make some change in the form of its introduction and address in order to print it. The request not to print is violated because the letter is an exceedingly well written statement of the views of very large numbers of the most intelligent and unselfish republicans of the country, and because we want to make a brief statement in reply to the criticism from some of these upon THE OREGONIAN's remark that "it was insanity to nominate Mr. Blaine."

Mr. Blaine's nomination was, indeed, demanded by the masses of the party. No well informed person could doubt it. As much was admitted by the New York *Times* and *Harper's Weekly*, even after the nomination had been made. His was the name that excited enthusiasm, particularly in the west. The great majority said, "We want to vote for Blaine, and we ought to be gratified." Nevertheless, to those who looked deeper into the situation it was clear that he ought not to be nominated. Why? Because he was weak at the vital point of the contest. It was certain that he would encounter bitter opposition in New York, and the man who could not carry New York could not be elected.

The existence of this opposition was well known. It was even possible beforehand to gauge its strength and estimate its resources. It was apparent to all who looked at the subject dispassionately that it would take away from Mr. Blaine many thousands of republican votes. It was an opposition that came from different and totally opposite centers of influence. Men who would agree in nothing else were agreed in their opposition to Mr. Blaine. The quarrel between the "stalwarts" and "half-breeds" in New York was one phase of it; the opposition of the civil service and other alleged reformers was another. The private quarrel between Mr. Blaine and Mr. Conkling, of many years' standing, had been carried into the politics of New York, and it had developed into a factional contest in the republican party, one feature of which was exhibited in the events that took place just before President Garfield's death, while another feature of it was presented in the defeat of Secretary Folger for governor by the prodigious majority that made Cleveland famous and laid the groundwork for his nomination for the presidency. Such was the situation in New York. Hence, though the republicans of the country, generally, wanted Mr. Blaine for their candidate, it was extremely bad policy to nominate him. The other day we said it was "insanity," nor can we think on reflection that it was too strong a term. Some man ought to have been nominated who would not have drawn upon himself this factional opposition in the most important of the states.

True, republicans inquire whether the choice of the masses is to be given up always at the demand of a factious few. The answer is that political action, like every other thing that men undertake, should be guided always by judgment as to what can be done and what can't be done. In the calculation of such a problem there is the exercise of a positive intellectual force from which results may be expected; in an emotional view of it there is nothing but the unsubstantial desire that is so often only a prelude to disappointment.

The groundwork of Mr. Blaine's defeat was not in the "Mulligan letters," but in his general career; in the conflicts of politics in New York, with which he had been associated; in the ardency of his own nature and in the antagonisms it produced; in the fact that he could not be quoted as having favored the divorce of the civil service from partisanship, and therefore was sure to encounter the opposition of those with whom this is a favorite idea. Had the republican masses taken all this into account, and given due weight to the opposition it would provoke, much as they admire him, we do not believe they would have insisted on his nomination.

ADVICE TO CLEVELAND.

Under this heading the New York *Tribune* published an abstract of a sermon on "purity" by Rev. R. Heber Newton the Sunday after the election, in which the president elect is warned against misinterpreting the verdict of the people, and mistaking their forgiveness of the admitted wrong of his life for their sanction of the act. The suspicion that his private life was low "has well nigh cost him the grandest throne on earth," and now the preacher counsels him, "like many a nobleman when raised to a throne, to put away the evil of the days when he was only a private citizen, and as the ruler of a God-fearing people see to it that the nation's White house be as white as its walls—a place where no virtuous maiden need blush and where no true wife will feel that she is out of place." And this counsel is enforced by reminding the president elect of the small majority by which he "creeps into the white house—the anticipated majority of nearly 200,000 dwindled to a paltry 1,000 by the reluctance of our people to place even a reformed libertine in our highest office."

Coupled with this advice to Cleveland there was a protest scarcely less needed against the utterances of many voices from the pulpit during the campaign "practically refusing forgiveness to a man believed to have turned away from evil." A belief in the forgiveness of sins is a doctrine of society not less than religion. Men and women are sometimes constrained to say with Warrington, one of Thackeray's heroes, that "there are some things which no man ought to forgive." But this is the Iroquois confession of faith. It is an essential doctrine of barbarism. Civilized society, no less than the church, rests upon the belief that a man may be very bad, almost inconceivably bad, and yet not be wholly and irredeemably bad, that every man possesses something which gives him inherent dignity, sufficient at least to base a hope of his salvation upon. If it were not for this belief society would be impossible, and the low view of human nature expressed in the materialist's theory of the survival of the fittest would be inevitable. There would be no chance for the native glory of a perishing manhood to vindicate itself. One wrong act would forever close the door of hope against the offender.

Civilized society is governed practically by the doctrine of forgiveness contained in the apostle's creed. This is nowhere more fully or forcibly expressed than in the words "let him that stole, steal no more, but rather let him labor," etc. In the first place, one must stop sinning and avoid the temptations to sin. Then his past conduct, so far as it is a subject of reproach or blame, must not be held up before him to bar his future. As Mr. Newton says, when we are "satisfied that a man has broken loose from his evil habits and repented of his wrong, we should count him as though he had not sinned, except in so far as we have no right to place him in a position where his old weakness will be unduly strained."

The Boston *Transcript*, which has supported Cleveland in order to beat Blaine, thinks that whoever has been elected will not have an easy time of it the next four years. "He will be confronted"—says the *Transcript*—"by an opposition which, under the circumstances, will keep the keenest watch upon the new administration, detecting and magnifying the least weakness, and making the most of every positive blunder. President Cleveland will have a republican senate and a large minority of republicans in the house to invoke popular disapprobation upon every false move as chief magistrate."

Chief Justice Coleridge of England has been rebuking a provincial justice for sentencing boys to hard labor for stealing apples, and the London *Daily News* has hard words for "an imperfectly instructed and often passionately prejudiced squirearchy." The "squirearchs" are among the last to learn from English history that unreasonably severe punishment increases crime.

The report of the commissioner of education for the year 1882-1883 makes a volume of some eleven hundred pages. Generally for the several states progress is indicated, but in Florida and Louisiana the condition of education is thoroughly bad. Some of the figures are worth remembering. The average school year consists in North Carolina of 62.5 days, in Georgia of 75, in Tennessee of 78, in Rhode Island of 181, in New Jersey of 192. In Alabama the annual per capita expense for each child is $1 01; in Massachusetts, $15 85. Nothing could better illustrate the difference between the north and the south.

Hugh Grant, the defeated Tammany candidate for mayor of New York city, was in favor of restricting the franchise in municipal elections to tax-payers, and this doubtless contributed to his defeat. But his view was correct. A municipal government is merely a business corporation to build streets, sewers, etc., and no one who is not a tax-payer ought to be allowed to vote any more than in school meetings in this state. In state and national elections, where personal rights, the rights of magna charta, are involved, all freemen should be allowed to vote, whether tax-payers or not. This distinction is made in many states, and it ought to be made in all. If only tax-payers were allowed to vote in municipal elections, an important step would be taken in solving the problems of city government in this country.

The *New Northwest*, of Deer Lodge, thinks that a change in the national administration will be of great advantage to the republican party in that territory, because "the federal patronage has been since the organization of the territory an irritating constant occasion of alienation, discord and weakness in the party." In thus regarding the consequences of Cleveland's election its "sorrow is not without the comforting assurance that the thorns will go with the roses; and that the size of the alleged democratic victory when measured up is diminished to a satisfactory meagerness." The democrats in Oregon will also find that the bush which bears the roses is not without thorns.

The Helena *Herald* says the "after election" republicans in Lewis and Clarke county are responsible for the defeat of Judge Knowles, the republican candidate for congress. Mr. Toole, democrat, has less than 300 majority. In Montana the Northern Pacific railroad has been democratic, and two years ago contributed largely to the election of Mr. Maginnis. Its sympathies this year were understood to be with the democratic party, but it had no "Hallet's army" in the field to vote for its candidate, and consequently Mr. Toole's majority is small.

From their standpoint it is not unnatural for the negroes of the south to fear that they are to be re-enslaved. They know that the democratic party, which was their enemy and tried to keep them in slavery, is to come into power again, and the natural inference from this fact fills their minds with gloomy forebodings. They do not know that their re-enslavement is impossible, but they fear it, and from their experience with the democratic party the fear is logical enough.

New Hampshire and Connecticut have constitutional provisions which direct that in case no candidate for governor receives a majority of the votes, the legislature shall elect. In the other New England states a plurality is sufficient. In this way, Governor Waller, though he has a plurality, is to see his rival, Mr. Harrison, made governor of Connecticut.

Governor Tuttle of Arizona says in his annual report that unless Mormon immigration into that territory is restricted by law violence will ensue. The people do not intend to be swamped by the alien hosts of polygamy.

Democratic and "independent" papers of the north and the more discreet ex-confederate leaders of the south are eagerly trying to tone down and apologize for the "rebel yell."

MR. BLAINE IN THE CONTEST.

PORTLAND, OR., Nov. 17.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

The OREGONIAN tells us: "The more it is studied the more apparent it is, the republican party could have elected any candidate except Blaine." Will you for this study and enlightenment kindly publish the following clipped from the Chicago *Tribune*:

Two years ago the following states voted as given in the left-hand columns of the subjoined table, and last Tuesday they voted as set down in the right-hand columns. We use round numbers for convenience:

STATES.	1882.		1884.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
California		21,000	15,000	
Illinois	5,500		26,000	
Indiana		10,000		4,000
Kansas		8,000	50,000	
Massachusetts		13,000	24,000	
Michigan		4,500	10,000	
New York		193,000		
Ohio		19,000	35,000	
Pennsylvania		40,000	78,000	
Wisconsin		11,000	12,000	
Totals	5,500	322,500	239,000	4,000

Democratic majority in 1882 317,000
Republican majority in 1884 244,000

This is the revolution which Mr. Blaine has accomplished. The total change from the democratic side to the republican side is considerably over half a million votes, and but for the kukluxed electoral vote of six southern states or the crank prohibition vote he would have been triumphantly elected by sweeping majorities all round.

To continue the discussion of the merits or demerits of a candidate who has met with defeat may appear profitless, but the reading of your article in Saturday's OREGONIAN, "Time for an End of It," has suggested an inquiry that prompts this writing. You assert that "it was nothing less than insanity to nominate Mr. Blaine." Let me ask: "By whom was Mr. Blaine nominated? By the masses—the rank and file of the republican party; and the expression in his favor was too general and pronounced in the Chicago convention to be overcome or suppressed. Our own republican state convention fairly represented the feeling upon this subject prevalent throughout the country. Whenever the name of Blaine was mentioned there was a spontaneous outburst of enthusiasm, and only the managers—those who have heretofore controlled the party in this state—remained silent. Likewise in many of the states the nomination was placed beyond the control of political manipulators and the delegates instructed for Blaine; and where not instructed, the expression was so strong in his favor that delegates to the national convention dared not disobey it. The nomination was made, and the Republican party has met with defeat. How brought about? By the kid-gloved gentlemen who have assumed to control the party, and because they could not rule would ruin it. If I have read you aright, you have expressed regret that this element of the party had not been conciliated. Would you have the millions of honest republican voters in future go with hat in hand to these gentry, and with bated breath and whispering humbleness, say: "Fair sirs, we desire to nominate Mr. A., but fear he is not agreeable to your excellencies; please instruct us whom shall we nominate?" You will not go to the mountain, therefore the mountain humbly comes to you." Away with conciliation of such; they have proved traitors to the party. It is to be hoped the party will treat them as such for all time. Whether they have much to be proud of in the meagre majority by which the republican party has been defeated, is for themselves to determine. This following they will be unable to hold. I believe many who followed the independent movement if they had the opportunity to cast their votes to-day would vote the republican ticket.

In addition to the independents there were two other traitorous elements of opposition to the republican party in New York: the fanatical prohibitionists, composed largely of republicans, encouraged and sustained in their folly by the independents and democratic party, and the arrant Roscoe Conkling, that pouter pigeon of egotism and conceit who made such an ass of himself before the country three years ago. When he could not dictate and control the administration of which Mr. Blaine was a part, with childish waywardness and rage, refused to play, and picked up his tricks and dishes, left the senate and would have and thanks to the good sense of some of the republicans in the New York legislature, he was allowed to remain there. And now crops out another contemptible phase of this man's character. It was reported before the convention met at Chicago that Conkling, speaking of the prospective nominations, said he would prefer the nomination of Mr. Blaine to a nobody—leading to the inference that if nominated, he would support him. The nomination was made and this chivalrous assassin lurked in the bush and knifed his adversary. To avenge himself upon the man who dared to "throw out" him and "sat down" upon him, his employees he compassed the defeat of the republican party, and his county, that usually gives 2500 republican majority, gave a democratic majority.

Mr. Blaine fights his battles [illegible] Every adversary is aware of his approaches—that is one of his *methods*. In the late remarkable canvass he has not spoken a word that can cause himself or friends regret—that he or they could wish unsaid. He made no sacrifice of self-respect by referring to the calumny that his opponents used as a weapon of warfare. He spoke no unkind word of his adversaries. He contended for principle and the perpetuation of the republican party, recited its glorious record in the past, as the saviors of the nation, and showed that its wise and judicious management of public affairs had brought about a degree of national prosperity that challenges the wonder and admiration of the world, and pointed out the way through the peaceful avenues of trade and commerce for a continuance of the growth of national wealth and power in increased ratio. This was Mr. Blaine's *method* of conducting the canvass, and to-day this brilliant and majestic leader, though defeated, occupies a higher position in the estimation of the best element in both parties than Conkling, Schurz, Beecher and the managers of the New York *Times*, *Harper's Weekly* and others of like ilk, will ever attain.

J.

What Has Been Done.

Extract from a New York Letter.

The St. John men—I do not care to call them prohibitionists—held the balance of power, and they have used it to put a premium on vileness and copperheadism and to put in power the men and the party that denounced "sumptuary laws." Curtis has helped the crowd of hungry and thirsty conspirators back into the places which they so lately desecrated. Beecher, the apostle of lechery, has gone to his own place. He rallied the cohorts of the unclean. The so-called religious press, or some of it, has fallen a victim to its lack of good moral judgment. It has given body and then magnitude to imaginary evils and overlooked the immense, the pertinent, the vital evils that threatened national calamity. The people have invited peril and must not be surprised if the invited guest sits at their table.

☞ *Advertisements such as "Wants," "Help Wanted," "To Let," "For Sale," etc., will be inserted for 10 cents per line first insertion, five cents per line thereafter. No insertion for less than 30 cents, and cash must be paid at the counter. No bill for collection less than 50 cents.*

Deaths, Marriages and Births, 50 cents each. Resolutions of Condolence 10 cents per line. All transient advertising payable in advance.

DIED.

In Portland, November 15, William F., beloved son of Arthur and Bridget Farlie, aged 11 years, 11 months and 8 days.

Funeral from residence, No. 65 South Fourth street, at 9 o'clock A. M., to-day, 18th inst. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

Death's Angel again came among us,
Clothed in funeral cypress and pine,
And has taken the joy of our household,
Cut off in his youth and prime.

But a though we are silently weeping,
And our pride is laid under the sod,
We know that in heaven he's happy,
As he stands with the Angels of God.

Then why should we give way to sorrow,
Though bitter the parting has been,
For we know there's a far brighter morrow
Reigned over by heaven's bright queen.

CARTWRIGHT, English watchmaker (formerly with Stone), Yamhill, bet 1st and 2d.

DECEMBER STYLES Butterick's Patterns at Wass' Hair Store, 83 Yamhill street.

NEW TO-DAY.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.'S NEW BOOKS.

RUBAIYAT OF OMAR KHAYYAM.

With fifty-six Illustrations by Elihu Vedder; also an ornamental title-page and cover designed by Mr. Vedder, 1 vol. 4to, $25.

The most original and noteworthy illustrated volume ever produced in America and destined to rank among the masterpieces of art.

ILLUSTRATED POEMS OF OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

With illustrations designed by many of the best American artists, and admirably engraved. With a fine new portrait of Dr. Holmes, etching by Schoff. Royal octavo, cloth, full gilt, $8; morocco, or tree calf, $10.

The poems selected for illustration were chosen by Dr. Holmes himself, who has written an introductory poem. The book is beautifully illustrated, is produced in very tasteful style, and cannot fail to be a most acceptable Holiday volume.

HOUSEHOLD LARCOM.

POEMS. By Lucy Larcom. Household Edition. Uniform in binding with the new Household Edition of Longfellow, Whittier, Holmes, Lowell, etc. 1 vol. $2; half calf, $4, morocco, or tree calf, $5.

For sale by all booksellers. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price by the Publishers.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., Boston.

FOR RENT.

A DWELLING HOUSE OF TEN ROOMS, 66 Alder street (opposite Holton House), can be obtained for $25 per month by applying at once to J. S. RALEIGH, 10 North Front, or to Croft & Davis, 131 Fourth street. 18n3

THE MEMBERS OF STAR LODGE NO. 7, A. O. U. W., return thanks to the ladies and friends who rendered services at their last social. 18n

NEW YORK STATE

PATENT BUCKWHEAT and VERMONT MAPLE Syrup at SEALY, MASON & CO.'S, 167 First st. 3m

PORTLAND BOX FACTORY.

G. W. BATES, SUCCESSOR TO LINN HARLOW & CO. Orders promptly filled. Factory, Weidler's Saw Mill. Office, room 16, First National Bank building.

NO PAIN, NO BAD EFFECTS.

BREATHE VITALIZED AIR FOR PAINLESS extraction of teeth; set of teeth, $8; tubes, $15. FREHN BROS., Dentists, room 51 Union block. 6n21

TAPE-WORM WITH HEAD

Eradicated forever from the system in two or three hours without the use of croton, fasting or previously used preparations. The remedy is very beneficial to the system and easy to take. Children one year of age can take it. Those going through the cure without previously fasting, through a preliminary or purger cure. It is quite painless and entirely harmless. Same results if consulted by letter. True success warranted in each case. Those suffering with tape-worm referred to many persons who have been radically cured by myself. Indigent persons attended to. Address MRS. H. POLDEMAN, 51 N. Eleventh st., Portland, or JOHN WILHELM, 67 Alder.

MAKE A NOTE OF THIS.

WE ARE CLOSING A LOT OF

Fine French Pave & Armure

CLOAKINGS

At $2.00 a yard. Usual price $5 a yard.

Olds & King,

186 First St.

SPECIAL NOTICE
—OF—
AUCTION SALE!

The Auction Sale of

UPHOLSTERED GOODS
—AND—
FURNITURE,

[illegible]

At 251 First Street,

[illegible]

Wednesday Afternoon at 2 o'clock.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE
—OF—
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

We are instructed to sell [illegible] at the N. W. corner of Front and Morrison sts.,

ON THURSDAY, NOV. 20, 1884,

At 10 A. M.

The Furniture of several rooms, comprising BEDROOM SUITS, CARPETS, LOUNGES, Feather Pillows, Matting, Mirrors, Blankets, Comforters, Lamps, Chandeliers, Toilet sets, Steel Engravings, Heating Stoves, Cots, etc., etc.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

NEW TO-DAY.

ROOMS FOR RENT.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT IN A [illegible]

DRESSMAKING—DATE [illegible] RECEIVE ENGAGEMENTS [illegible]

A NEW LINE OF IMPORTED FLOWERS AT [illegible] LITTLE, Leader. 16n3

[illegible]

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 20 Ninth street, Salmon and Main.

HORSE WANTED—OF ABOUT 1000 POUNDS. Inquire at International Hotel, room 34. 18n2

NEW PIANOS FOR RENT AT KOHLER & CHASE'S, 137 Morrison st.

FINE OVERCOATS [illegible]

BARGAIN. A GOOD CHANCE TO SECURE A fine Upright piano for half cost at 113 Sixth st., Portland, Or. 8n3

VISITING CARDS—50 HANDSOME CARDS with name on, 25 cents. H. R. ANDERSON, 21 First street, upstairs, room 3. 10n

FOR SALE—A $600 MANUFACTURING BUSINESS that pays 300 per cent on the investment. By CROFT & DAVIS, 17 Fourth st. 18n3

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, 50x75 FT. corner Seventh and [illegible] streets. Inquire of B. O. HOLMAN, 169 Second st. 8n3

LOST—ON NOV. 16, A PURSE CONTAINING money and papers. The finder will receive a reward by leaving same at this office. 18n1

FOR RENT—ROOMS SUITABLE FOR HOUSEKEEPING; also single rooms; at 133½ Fifth st., cor. Fifth and Alder (Corbett building). 18n1

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM FOR ONE or two gentlemen, on cor Stark and Fifth, No. 85 Fifth street. 18n3

TO LET—UNFURNISHED ROOMS; FINE LOCATION; street cars pass the door; 228 Third st., bet. Salmon and Main. 18n2

WANTED—A SITUATION TO MIND CHILDREN and to help at housework by a young girl. Inquire at 299 B st., bet. Ninth and Tenth. 18n1

A YOUNG GERMAN WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION for general housework; no objection to country. Address GERMAN, care this office.

GRANDEST BOOK OF THE SEASON. APPLY at once; rapid sale and big profits. Deal with a reliable house. A. L. BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco.

Key-winding watches changed to stem-winders. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Henrichsen & Greenberg.

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room with bay window; suitable for man and wife; use of bath and kitchen if required; also one single room in a private family; 78 Sixth, near Oak.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FOR 4 MONTHS; centrally located, elegantly furnished; reasonable terms will be made with responsible parties without children. CREIGHTON & CO., 13 Stark st. 18n3

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE SET OF MACHINISTS' tools together with stock and fixtures of gun store. Address MRS. W. H. RHODES, Santa Cruz Cal, or G. W. Elmer, Portland, Or. 18n3w

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN TO TAKE THE city agency of one of the largest and most popular life insurance companies in the United States. To intelligent and steady worker liberal inducement will be offered. Address P. O. 853, city. 18n3

FOR SALE—75 ACRES OF VERY RICH LAND four miles from town on Columbia slough; will be sold in one body or in 5 or 10 acre tracts, to suit purchasers; terms easy. Inquire on premises, or of Rothfurb & Gerbis. SOPHIA M. KALLICH. 18n1m

BR. BK. BELLE OF ARVON, CAPT. EVANS, from Montevideo. Neither the master nor the undersigned consignees of the above named vessel will be responsible for any debts that may be contracted by the crew. TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO. Consignees. 18n3

IMPORTED SWISS, CREAM AND OTHER cheeses; new German pickles; sauer kraut, full assortment of fancy delicacies, groceries and fruits. MRS. BAUM, 66 Morrison st., bet. Fourth and Fifth. Country orders solicited. 17n1m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNDERSIGNED, Lai Woh Lung Co., has this day purchased of Gee Wo Lung Co. all the stock in trade and business of said Gee Wo Lung Co., heretofore carried on at No. 65 Second st., Portland, Or., and will hereafter carry on business at said No. 65 Second st. as Lai Woh Lung Co. LAI WOH LUNG CO.
Dated Nov 17, 1884. 18n1

DISSOLUTION NOTICE—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the copartnership heretofore existing between William Kerron and William Macbeth, under the firm name and style of Kerron & Macbeth, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, William Macbeth retiring. William Kerron will continue the business at the old stand, at the corner of Second and Yamhill sts. All liabilities of the late firm will be paid by the firm. All persons indebted to us will please make prompt settlement of their accounts.
Portland, Nov. 15, 1884. WILLIAM KERRON.
18n3 WILLIAM MACBETH.

THE LADIES OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH will give a New England Supper and Martha Washington Party at W. C. T. U. Hall, Fifth st., bet. Alder and Washington, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 18, 1884. Entertainment begins at 8 o'clock, supper from 6 till. Admission 50c. Tickets can be had at Tobbins & [illegible] 16n3m Tu1

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, ETC., REPAIRED at lowest prices. All my work guaranteed for two years or repaired free of charge. As I have no office I shall be pleased to call on my patrons at first summons. Work called for and delivered. E. BOLLACK, French watchmaker, 93 Stark, or P. O. box 377.

1,000 MEN WANTED.

One thousand LABORERS, DRILLERS and CHOPPERS can obtain work on the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY by applying at HAMMOND or SAVONAS, in lots of 30 or more.

WAGES—$1.75, $2 and $2.50 per day.

SPECIAL RATES OF FARE (for 30 or more) as follows, viz:

PORTLAND TO VICTORIA—$5.75.

VICTORIA TO HAMMOND—$2.00. Apply to Robert Ward, Victoria.

LEAVE PORTLAND (via N. P. R. R.) MONDAY and WEDNESDAY at 1:15 P. M., to connect with steamers leaving VICTORIA, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

For further information apply to R. D. Pitt, corner Washington and Front sts., Portland.

A. ONDERDONK, Contractor.
YALE, B. C., Nov. 13, 1884.

GRAND

Democratic Rally

AT PORTLAND

Wednesday Ev'ng, Nov. 19, 1884.

The Democracy of Oregon will celebrate the election of the Nation's Choice for

President and Vice President,

CLEVELAND & HENDRICKS,

—BY A—

Torch-Light Procession

—AND—

Speaking at Mechanics' Pavilion.

[illegible]

All transportation companies have granted a reduction of [illegible] [illegible] Tuesday, Nov. 18, to Friday, Nov. 21 [illegible] have been arranged.

RATES OF FARE:

[illegible] Eugene to Tangent $2 [illegible] Salem to Brooks $2 [illegible] Oregon City to Portland 50c.

Citizens of Portland and East Portland are requested to illuminate. 16n1

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

Slab wood—$1 50 per load—from WEIDLER'S MILL. Orders left at mill or in the box at Boss Saloon will be promptly attended to.

W. S. M. L. & M. CO.

WANTS.

CARRIERS—SINGLE MEN AT A STRICTLY [illegible]

WANTED—TO LEASE A [illegible] Farm. Address [illegible] 16n3

WANTED—A PAIR [illegible] STEAM [illegible] 7n3

HIDES WANTED—HIGHEST CASH PRICE [illegible]

WANTED—MAN WITH [illegible] 15n

$750—PARTNER WANTED TO GO INTO a well established and paying business. Address [illegible] care this office. 16n3

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO TRAVEL; NO EXPERIENCE needed; wages $3 to $5 per day. HALLWEGEN MFG CO., 272 Fourth st., 1 to 4 P. M. 15n

AGENTS, HURRAH—MARK TWAIN'S NEW book, "Huckleberry Finn" (Tom Sawyer's comrade), the liveliest book Mark Twain has ever written; funnier than "Innocents Abroad" or "Tom Sawyer"; it will have even a bigger sale than those famous books, which made thousands of dollars for canvassers. [Exclusive agency.] Occidental Publishing Co., 120 Sutter st., San Francisco, E. PERSON, Manager.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN IN city and country to do light work at their own homes; $3 to $5 a day easily made; work sent by mail; no canvassing. We have good demand for our work and furnish steady employment. Address with stamp CROWN M'F'G CO., 290 Vine st., Cincinnati, O. 11o

SURE EARNINGS—CASSELL & CO'S GREAT combination of Xmas Books. Two agents experienced; apply at once for route of principal towns. J. K. GILL & CO., 28 First st. 30o

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED SOLICITING agents. Active men of steady habits and good address can find permanent employment. Apply to the Singer Manufacturing Co., 93 Morrison st. 21stf

NOTICE TO AGENTS—WE HAVE THE BEST line of subscription books and albums in the market. Sold on installments. Highest commissions paid. Responsible men wanted for the city and country. F. CAMERON, 22 N. First st., room 2. 16n3

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

GIRLS PLENTY WAITING FOR PLACES at MRS. PLATO'S, Dekum block.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY OF PLEASANT address and fair education. Address, giving age, experience and references, P. O. Box 744.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS STEWARD FOR the ship C. S. [illegible]. Apply at the Sailors' Home, on C st., Fort and, or immediately, J. TURK.

WANTED—50 TIE MAKERS TO MAKE TIES by the piece. Apply to J. K. GODFREY, Shurlock [illegible] 7n

GIRLS WANTED: 20 PLACES; COMMISSION $1. MRS. PLATO, Dekum blk.

TO LET—ROOMS.

FOR RENT—THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS with bathroom on parlor floor; 73 Montgomery.

PART OF FURNISHED HOUSE FOR HOUSEKEEPING to gentleman and wife without children; 274 Beech, cor. Jefferson; references required. 17n3

A COMFORTABLE ROOM WITH FIRE AND gas, for rent at 38 Seventh st., bet. Yamhill and Taylor. 16n6

FOR RENT—PLEASANT SUNNY ROOMS WITH board; at 187 Sixth st., near Yamhill; half block from postoffice. 16n3

FOR RENT—FRONT PART OF FLOOR; FIRST st., bet. Washington and Alder, up stairs. Inquire at Newport Baths and Barber Shop. FLEIDNER.

THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS IN FINE order for rent; 89 Ash st., bet. First and Second.

TO LET—TO PARTIES WITHOUT CHILDREN; a sitting room and bedroom, furnished; price $12 per month; also one small room partly furnished, $5; at 67 Columbia st. 12n

DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH fire and use of bath at 181 Yamhill st. 7n1m

2 NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS FOR rent with or without bath; 183 Yamhill st., cor. E. Park.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT—Gas, bath, etc.; convenient to street cars. Inquire at 334 Morrison st., corner Twelfth. 15n

FOR RENT—MOST DESIRABLE FRONT rooms, furnished or unfurnished, en suite or single with baths, etc. Also housekeeping rooms; board if desired; water to each kitchen. In that elegant fire-proof building cor. First and Columbia. 30n1m

THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT; 163 N. Fourteenth, bet. L and M. 15n3f

ROOMS TO RENT. APPLY AT 22 SEVENTH street. 12n6

FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE AND EN SUITE from a [illegible] 221 N. Fifth, bet. Salmon and Main.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite or single; near postoffice; suitable for gentlemen; with gas, fire; references exchanged, 183 Sixth.

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, SUITABLE for one or more gentlemen with fire, bath and other conveniences; price moderate. Inquire 2 0 Yamhill st. 4n1f

TO LET—HOUSES AND STORES.

TO RENT FOR SEVERAL MONTHS—A FURNISHED house on line of cars; rent low to good tenant. Address A. L. C., care Oregonian office. 14n3

FOR RENT—HOUSE 229 MAIN ST., NEAR Ninth. Inquire 229 Ninth st., near Main. 11n6

FOR RENT—ONE OF THE BEST RENTING houses in the city; large, in perfect order, modern improvements, gas throughout and large yard; $45. P. W. GILLETTE, 27 Stark st. 2no1

TO LET—HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS AND BATH; modern improvements; 288 B st. Also 3 nicely furnished rooms. Inquire at 64 Thirteenth st. 8n1f

FOR RENT—A BARBER SHOP FURNISHED; $25 per month. Address J. H. CLOSE, Parker House, Astoria, Or. 18n6

FOR RENT—BRICK HOTEL SITUATED ON First st., within four blocks of all railroad depots. Address E. T. WILLIAMS 171 West Park st. 31o6mtf

A FAMILY LEAVING PORTLAND WISHES to sell some furniture, if desired, the house may also be rented. To a small family starting housekeeping a rare bargain is offered. Address Box 44 city.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A FARM OF TWENTY (20) ACRES (7 tillable); suitable for dairy or gardening. Apply to J. M. HUMPHREY, Clatton road; near Mt. Zion, or at Evening & Furre Pa. 16n6t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that Chon Chee, doing business under the style and firm name of Loon Chong Hoe Co., at Portland, Oregon, has this day made an assignment to me, the undersigned, of all his estate, for the benefit of his creditors, in accordance with an act of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, approved October 18th, 1878. Therefore, all persons having claims or demands against said Chon Chee, or Loon Chong Hoe Co., are hereby notified and required to present the same to me, under oath, within three months from this date, at Ding Shoo's store, Portland, Oregon. Dated October 27, 1884. 29o1aw7m CHON SIN 1, Assignee.

NOTICE—FOR THE PURPOSE OF HOLDING A special meeting of the stockholders, and in conformity with the by-laws, the stock transfer books of this company will be closed from Nov. 22 until Dec. 22, both days inclusive. GEO. H. ANDREWS, Secretary Oregon and California Railroad Co.
Portland, Or., Nov. 7, 1884. 17n1t29n

DURING MY ABSENCE FROM THE STATE R. Knill is my authorized agent. L. SAXER.
Portland, Or., October 28, 1884. 30n1m

NOTICE—THIS IS TO NOTIFY ALL PERSONS that Duck Chung Wing & Co. has this day sold his entire business at 183 Second st. to Hop Chong & Co. DUCK CHUNG WING & CO.
Portland, Or., Nov. 1, 1884. 1n6t

FOUND—A PURSE OF MONEY. THE OWNER can have same by calling at No 63 Front st. proving property and paying for this advertisement. 14n1

AMUSEMENTS.

CASINO OPERA HOUSE.

Cor. E. Park and Washington sts.
A. S. GROSS .... Manager.

Opening Night Nov. 17th.

First production in Portland of the charming Comic Opera, by Suppe,

DONNA JUANITA

With the celebrated

JEANNE WINSTON

As Prima Donna,

[illegible]

Admission .... 25c. Reserved Seats, 50c.

Box Sheet now open at Morse's Art Palace, corner Washington and Second streets.

Matinee Every Saturday at 2 P. M.

NEW MARKET THEATER.

J. P. HOWE, Manager.

THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 20,

THREE NIGHTS AND MATINEE ONLY!

[illegible]

MISS ROSE EYTINGE

[illegible]

FELICIA;

Or, "One Woman's Love."

[illegible]

Admission ....
Gallery $1 00
Reserved Seats at [illegible] 50
[illegible] 1 50

PAVILION SKATING RINK

NOW OPEN.

AFTERNOON—from 2 to 4:30.
EVENING—from 7:30 to 10.
SATURDAY EVENING to 11:30.
Admission—Gents, afternoon and evening 25c
[illegible] 50c
Ladies, afternoon and evening .... Free
Ladies' Skate Checks 25c

Good order will be enforced. No objectionable characters allowed in the Pavilion.

J. B. LOOMIS, Manager.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

S. L. N. GILMAN. C. M. STEVENS.

GILMAN & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

No. 42 FIRST ST., BET. PINE AND ASH.

AUCTION SALES of real estate, furniture, general merchandise, horses, cattle, buggies, etc. Regular days: Tuesdays & Fridays, at 10 o'clock A. M.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE
—OF—
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

We will sell by auction at our salesroom, No. 42 First street,

TUESDAY, NOV. 18, at 10 A. M.

A full line of Household Furniture, sold on account of departure. Also,

BRUSSELS CARPET,

Stoves, 500 pairs Blankets, 300 Comforters, 100 Bedspreads, etc., etc.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

Auction Sale.

By Order of Assignee.

AT ALBINA,

On Friday, November 21,

On the Premises, corner of Goldsmith and Delay sts., At 10 O'CLOCK A. M., the Entire

Furniture and Fixtures

Of the Saloon and Lodging-House of Henry Trage

Also

One Pool Table, and the 2-Story Building of 16 Rooms.

With the lease of the Ground for about years. The rooms and saloon are fully finished.

Terms of sale—Cash.

PETER WAGNER, Assignee.
11 nll OSCAR KILBOURNE, Auct.

FOR SALE.

$500 WILL BUY ELEGANTLY FURNISHED dressmaking parlors, well established business, one block from postoffice. Suitable for housekeeping if necessary. Object for selling, leaving the city. Address J. W. K., care Oregonian.

HALL SAFE FOR SALE—COST $225—WILL sell for $100, as have no use for it. No. 11 North First street.

A GOOD PAYING BAKERY FOR SALE. Address H., care Oregonian office.

PART OF FURNITURE OF HOUSE FOR SALE at a bargain; house to rent. Apply at 12 Sixth st., bet. Stark and Oak.

$1250 WILL BUY HALF INTEREST IN paying transfer and truck business and livery. Inquire room 40 Union block.

LODGING HOUSE FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS; furniture new; all rooms occupied by good class of roomers; in central location; owner wishes to go east. Address E. H., care Oregonian office.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

THE "ITALY" OF OREGON.—A BOON FOR Colonies, Farmers, Dairymen and Fruit Growers. Sample offers: Unimproved 1840 acres at $1 per acre; 2800 acres at $3 per acre; improved 1800 acres at $6 per acre; 7000 acres at $10 per acre; 1800 acres at $8 per acre; 1100 acres at $13 per acre. Good Farms: 80 acres at $3500; 160 acres at $2500, $3200, $3500 and $5000; 5000 acres unimproved land in lots to suit at from $3 to $5 per acre; one-third cash, balance on time to suit purchaser. For full particulars address, with stamp, A. L. JOHNSON, Land Agent, Medford, Or.

BARGAINS IN TACOMA REAL ESTATE—FIVE front lots, block 5, on C street; 12 lots in block 1, Perry's second addition; 13 lots in Tisdale's second addition; 40 acres in S. E. ¼ of N. W. ¼ of sec. 8, T. 21 N., R. 2 E. Apply to W. H. FIFE, New Tacoma, or 93 Washington st., Portland, Oregon.

FOR SALE—600 ACRES IN POLK COUNTY; 250 acres under cultivation, fine stock farm; 160 acres in Clackamas county, 15 miles from Portland, 40 acres under cultivation; 200 acres near Hubbard station, one of the finest farms in Oregon; also small and large farms and stock ranches in different parts of Oregon and Washington Territory. CREIGHTON & CO., real estate agents, 13 Stark st., Portland, Or.

160 ACRES, ALL LEVEL, 25 ACRES FINE land, 70 acres ash swale land easily cleared, 2½ miles from O. & C. R. R., in Clackamas county; road good; 8-room box house, all new, but not finished; cost $500 as it stands; $400 worth of cedar on place; small barn and small orchard; school half a mile away; mill one mile; good neighborhood; not an acre of poor land on the place, and by far the greater part of it is way above the average in quality; splendidly watered. All for $2000. I will show the place.
21o1m H. E. CROSS, Oregon City, Oregon.

A HOUSE AND LOT FOR $125; IN COWAN'S ADDITION to the town of La Camas, W. T. La Camas is the best located and busiest town on the Columbia river. New-comers are invited to come and see for themselves how cheaply they can secure a home.
11o R. T. COWAN.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE farms, in Scoggins' valley, 3 miles from Dilley station, O. & C. R. R., 8 miles from Forest Grove. The Dixon farm, 170 acres tillable, mostly with timber land, 1/3 acres timber. The Martin farm, 80 acres tillable land, 60 acres ash swale and timber. For sale on favorable terms. Apply BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO., corner First and A.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES RICH BOTTOM LAND, easily cleared; ten miles from R. R. depot; good roads; price $4 50 per acre; one-third cash, balance long time. Address R. H. D. care Oregonian office.

BUSINESS SPECIALS.

RAG CARPETS MADE 30 CTS. YARD; WOOF and warp provided, 25 cts. yard. A. GRAY, 8 C street.

PURE, SWEET APPLE CIDER AND VINEGAR at H. B. FIZER'S, 47 Third st.

PERFORATED STAMPING PATTERNS MANUFACTURED at eastern prices at B. Hartman & Co's, Portland, Or. P. O. box 360. Send for price list.

STOCK OF HAIR GOODS AND CHAINS MADE at lowest prices. MRS. WHARTON, 84 Morrison.

HANDKERCHIEFS AND SATIN FOR HAT bands. Crowns stamped free of charge when bought of B. Hartman & Co., 55 and 57 Washington st.

ELECTRO AND STEREOTYPING, GOLD, SILVER and nickel plating done at reasonable rates. C. BAECHLER, 10 Stark st., up stairs, Portland.

EVENING CLASSES IN GERMAN ON MONDAY, Wednesday and Friday at the [illegible] Columbia Commercial College. German correspondence given special attention. For further information call or address Prof. K. Velten, NW. cor 5th & Salmon.

J. H. FISK, ASSAYER AND ANALYTICAL Chemist. Laboratory No. 106 First st.

OREGON OIL CLOTHING MFG CO.
NO. 92 N. FIRST ST., COR. F, AT THE OLD STAND.
Manufacturers of all kinds of yellow and black oil clothing.

MONEY TO LOAN, IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON Collateral for short periods. Address A. J. W., care Oregonian.

FOR LOAN—$3500 ON CITY REAL ESTATE for one or two years. PARRISH, WATKINS & CORNELL, 48 Washington st.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID ON SECOND-hand furniture; 205 Second st., near Taylor.

LOST.

LOST—FROM SEVENTEENTH AND F STS., A cow; light red color; 6 years old; both ears split; has little black around mouth and had halter on. Information thankfully received. JOHN NAWRATIL, cor. Thirteenth and A der sts.

LOST—OR TAKEN FROM THE EFFECTS OF the late H. W. Abney, at the Cascade Locks, on or about Oct. 9, 1884, a pair of Lemaire opera glasses with oriental pearl covering and gilt mountings, and the name "H. W. Abney" engraved thereon. They were the last Christmas present from a loving mother to an only son, and are therefore prized far beyond their intrinsic value. A handsome reward will be paid for their return or for any information that will lead to their recovery, by MRS. J. C. ABNEY, No. 18 Mohn st., Portland, Or.

LOST—ON NOV. 7, NEAR ELEVENTH AND Taylor, a plush buggy robe with brown border and figured center. Liberal reward will be paid for return to D. COLE & CO., First and Taylor.

[illegible]
Clearance Sale

All regular 25c Dress Goods in all colors except black, reduced to... 12½
Double Fold Cashmeres in all colors, worth 50 and 75c, reduced to
Genuine "Gilbert" Ladies' Cloth, plaids and solid colors, all wool, reduced to........
Black Gro Grain Silk, worth $1, reduced to........
Silk, usually sold for $1,25 reduced to........
Silk, sold everywhere for $2, reduced to........ $1 35
Very best "Bonnet Silks," worth from $2.50 to $3.50, reduced to 1

We [illegible] for Holiday Goods, and will [illegible] stock of Dress Goods. We mean business. [illegible] advertised.

MOZART'S
CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE

No. 70 Morrison street, between Third and Fourth.

For a good Glass of Beer go [illegible] Second and Ash.

---

he Oregonian

EIGHT-PAGE EDITION

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 18, 18

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon, as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

[illegible]

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, Nov. 17, 7 37 P. M.

Place of Observat'n	Bar'm	Ther.	Dew Point	Direction	Rain Fall	State of Weath
Portland	30.22	41	41	NW	.01	Clear
Olympia	30.25	37	41	Calm	.00	Cloudy
Roseburg		41		N	.01	Clear
Red Bluff	30.11	61	52	N	.00	Clear
Sacramento		62	54	SE	.00	Clear
Mendocino		60	51	E	.00	Clear
Ft. Canby			44	E	.01	Clear
Tatoosh	30.25					

Maximum thermometer, 53; minimum, 42.

Our New Hoe Perfecting Press is in operation daily at 4:30 A. M. sharp, and on Wednesdays and Thursdays at 6 P. M. Our country friends and the public generally are always welcome.

BRIEF MENTION.

The State of California arrived here at 4:15 last night.

The ladies of the Christian church promise something very good in the way of oldfashioned evening.

The United States district court grand jury will report at the court house for duty at 10 this morning.

Lottie M. Bruce was yesterday granted a divorce from her husband, J. W. Bruce, on the ground of willful desertion.

A feature of the procession to-morrow night will be the American club, armed with battle axes and wearing red plug hats.

It is not likely that any formal ceremonies will take place at the union of the O. R. & N. and short line tracks at Huntington.

Lewis Clarke, a resident of this city, was found guilty in the U. S. district court, yesterday, of selling liquor to an Indian and committed to the county jail for thirty days.

Bids for the improvement of Third street from Washington to Yamhill, by dressing up with crushed rock, and laying crosswalks, are advertised for.

A young lady was giving her escort in a First street car yesterday a list of her accomplishments. She said she knew how to play whist, freeze-out, casino, pedro and euchre.

A deed from W. H. Shattuck to John W. Shattuck, conveying 110 acres of land known as the Henry C. Shattuck farm, was filed for record yesterday. The consideration named is $425.

To satisfy an execution in favor of Susannah Secamp and against M. B. Rankin and others, Sheriff Jordan yesterday sold the northwest quarter of section 20, township 1 north, range east, realizing thereon $1530.

The society of Gleaners connected with the First Baptist church of this city, will give a literary and musical entertainment at the church on Friday evening. Mrs. C. A. Dolph and Miss Luce will read several selections.

There will be a meeting of the Ladies aid society of the First Congregational church at the church parlors Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock to complete the arrangements for the bazaar to be held December 2d and 3d. A large attendance is desired.

B. T. Riley, street constractor, was able to be on the street yesterday. A few days since his team ran away and the wheel of his wagon striking against a gatepost he was thrown off, and the wheel passing over his arm breaking it and bruising him up badly.

PERSONAL.

Mr. J. H. Kenzie of Umatilla, is in the city.

Mr. E. M. Burton left by the Queen last night for San Francisco.

J. W. French, the Dalles banker, with his wife and daughter, is at the Merchant.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Thielsen return to-day over the Northern Pacific from a summer's trip in the east.

Hon. Philip Ritz of Walla Walla is at the Merchant. His wife and daughter left by last night's steamer for San Francisco.

Miss Abbie L. Atwood assumed her duties as teacher of the fifth-grade class at the Park school yesterday, having been elected to that position vice Miss Anna Woodward, resigned.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Foster left for San Francisco by last night's steamer, and will spend some time in southern California. Mr. Foster's health, for some time, has not been good.

C. W. Cornelius left by the steamer for San Francisco last night, having closed out all his business relations here. His principal object in California is to seek renewed health, and if found it is probable he will return to Oregon.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Passed Heron yesterday to arrive here to-day: W. Case, John Storm, T. A. Daughty, Reuel Sims, J. Thielsen, H. Thielsen and wife, Mrs. John Western.

Passed Medford last night to arrive here to-day, James Parvin, San Francisco.

To Day's Lunch and Dinner

[illegible]

Christmas Present.

[illegible]

Railroad Tickets.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, the [illegible] W. H. MARSHALL, General Agent [illegible]

CITY NOTICES.

[illegible]

BUSINESS ITEMS.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

Softens the Hair when Harsh and Dry.

[illegible]

UCTION AND COMMISSION.

GILMAN & CO.
oneers and Commission Merchants,
F ST ST. BET. PINE AND ASH.
ES SALES [illegible] estate Furniture, general
[illegible] attle buggies etc. Regular sale
ised [illegible] Fridays at 10 o'clock A. M.

GULAR AUCTION SALE
— OF —
SEHOLD FURNITURE
sel by auction our salesroom No. 42 First
ESDAY NOV 18 at 10 A. M.
[illegible] Furniture [illegible]
BRUSSELS CARPET
500 pairs Blankets, 250 Comforters,
100 Bedspreads, etc., etc.
GILMAN & CO. Auctioneers.

uction Sale.
[illegible] Order [illegible]
AT ALBINA.
On Friday November 21
[illegible]
rniture and Fixtures
oon and Lodging House of Henry Trager
Al
ol Table, and the 2 Story Building
of 16 Rooms.
ne lease of the Ground for about 8 years. [illegible]
[illegible] saloon are fully finished.
of sale—Cash.
PETER WAGNER, Assignee.
OSCAR KILBOURNE, Auct.

FOR SALE

WILL BUY ELEGANTLY FURNISHED
dream king parlors, well established business
[illegible] block from postoffice. Suitable for house-
[illegible] necessary. Object for selling leaving the
dress J. W. K., care Oregonian. 7omt

SAFE FOR SALE—CONTENTS—WILL SELL
$100 as have no use for it. No 11 North
[illegible] 26 1m

ID PAYING BAKERY FOR SALE. AD-
s H., care Oregonian office. 10d1f

OF FURNITURE OF HOUSE FOR SALE
bargain house to rent. Apply at 87 Fifth
[illegible] 10n5

50 WILL BUY HALF INTEREST IN
paying transfer and truck business in
Inquire room 40 [illegible] block. 15n5

NG HOUSE FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS,
ture new all rooms occupied by good class of
In central location owner wishes to go east.
H., care Oregonian office. 12n6

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

[illegible] OF OREGON—A BOON FOR
[illegible]ies Farmers, Dairymen and Fruit Growers.
[illegible]ffers. Unimproved 640 acres at $3 per acre
at $3 per acre. Improved 1000 acres at $8 per
[illegible] acres at $10 per acre 1600 acres at $15 per
acres at $3 per acre. Good Farms [illegible]
5000 160 acres at $2500 $3000, $3500 and $1500.
unimproved land in lots to suit at from $8 to
[illegible] one-third cash balance on time to suit
For full particulars address with stamps,
[illegible] Land Agent Medford O. [illegible]

[illegible]S IN TACOMA REAL ESTATE—FIVE
lots block 5 on C street. 12 lots in block 2,
second addition. 14 lots in Tisdale's second
40 acres in S. E. [illegible] of N. W. [illegible] of sec 35 Tp.
Apply to W. H. FIFE, New Tacoma, or 275
[illegible] Portland Oregon 20n1

ALE—600 ACRES IN POLK COUNTY 100
under cultivation fine stock farm 220 acres
mas county 16 miles from Portland 40 acres
[illegible] 20 acres near Hubbard station, one
est farms in Oregon also small and large
[illegible] ranches in different parts of Oregon
[illegible]hington Territory. CREIGHTON & CO.,
agents 14 Stark st. Portland Or. 4o1f

ACRES, ALL LEVEL, 25 ACRES PLOW
land 70 acres ash swale land easily cleared,
from O. & C. R. R. in Clackamas county
8 room box house, all new, but not finished
[illegible] stands $400 worth of cedar on place
n and small orchard school half a mile saw
[illegible] good neighborhood but an acre of poor
[illegible] ace and by far the greater part of it is
[illegible] the average in quality splendidly watered
[illegible] I will show the place.
H. F. CROSS, Oregon City, Oregon.

[illegible] AND LOT FOR $15 IN COWAN ADDI-
to the town of La Camas, W. T. La Camas is
[illegible] and liveliest town on the Columbia
[illegible] are invited to come and see for
how to apply they can secure a home.
R. T. COWAN.

ALE—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE
[illegible] 3 miles from Dilley
C. R. R. [illegible] from Forest Grove. The
[illegible] 10 acres tillable mostly rich bottom
res timber. The Martin farm, 50 acres rich
[illegible] acres ash swale and timber. For sale
terms. Apply BALFOUR, GUTHRIE &
First and A. 12je tf

[illegible]—10 ACRES RICH BOTTOM LAND
leared ten miles from R. R. depot good
[illegible] $4 50 per acre one third cash balance in
Address R. H. D. care Oregonian. 16n2

BUSINESS SPECIALS

RPETS MADE 30 CTS YARD WOVEN
[illegible] provided [illegible] yard. A. GRAY S
[illegible]

WEET APPLE CIDER AND VINEGAR
[illegible] 87 Third st. Ralm

RATED STAMPING PATTERNS MAN-
red at eastern prices at B. Hartman & Co's.
[illegible] P. O. box 500. Send for price list. 1ntcw

IF HAIR GOODS AND CHAINS MADE,
[illegible] prices. MRS WHARTON 84 Morrison

[illegible]ERCHIEFS AND SATIN FOR HAT
[illegible] Crowns stamped free of charge when
3 Hartman & Co 95 and 97 Washington st.

O AND STEREOTYPING GOLD SIL-
d nickel plating done at reasonable rates.
LEB. 10 Stark st., up stairs, Portland.

[illegible] CLASSES IN GERMAN ON MON-
Wednesday and Friday at the rooms of the
[illegible] cial College. German conversation
[illegible] at [illegible] ention. For further information
[illegible] F. of E. Velten, N W cor 2d & Salmon.

[illegible]ISH ASSAYER AND ANALYTICAL
[illegible] Laboratory No. 106 First st.

ON OIL CLOTHING M'F'G CO
FIRST ST. COR. F. AT THE OLD STAND.
[illegible]cturers of all kinds of yellow and black

TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON
eral for short periods. Address A. J. W.
[illegible]

[illegible]—$100 ON CITY REAL ESTATE
[illegible] years. PARRISH WATKINS
[illegible] Wash [illegible]

[illegible] PAID ON [illegible]

LOST

[illegible] SEVENTEENTH AND F STS. A
[illegible] 6 years old both ears split
[illegible] mouth and had halter on. [illegible]
[illegible] received. JOHN NAWRATIL.

[illegible] TAKEN FROM THE EFFECTS OF
H. W. Abney, at the Cabinet Locks on
[illegible] 1884 a pair of Lemaire opera glasses
pearl covering and gilt mountings and
H. W. Abney engraved thereon. They
a Christmas present from a loving mother
on and are therefore prized far beyond
[illegible] value. A handsome reward will be
[illegible] return or for any information that will
recover [illegible] MRS. J. C. ABNEY. No 12
[illegible]

[illegible] NEAR ELEVENTH AND
[illegible] plush buggy robe with brown border
[illegible] liberal reward will be paid for
[illegible] Taylor.

[illegible]

PER YD

ar 25c Dress Goods in all
xcept black, reduced to. 12½c
ld Cashmeres in all col-
th 50 and 75c, reduced to 25c
Gilbert Ladies' Cloth,
and solid colors, all wool,
to 90c
Grain Silk, worth $1, re-
60c
ly sold for $1.25 reduced 90c
verywhere for $2, re- $1 25
"Bonnet Silks," worth
0 to $3 50, reduced to 1 50

OZART'S
AND SUIT HOUSE,
0 Morrison street, between
Third and Fourth.
[illegible] of Beer go the [illegible]
Ash.

The Oregonian.

EIGHT-PAGE EDITION.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 18, 1884

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or., as second class matter

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
MAIL (POSTAGE PREPAID IN ADVANCE)
Daily per month [illegible]
Daily with Sunday per month [illegible]
Daily with Sunday per year [illegible]
[illegible] per year [illegible]
Weekly per year [illegible]
CITY SUBSCRIPTIONS
Daily per week delivered, Sunday except [illegible] 25c
Daily per week delivered, Sunday included [illegible]

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

PORTLAND, Nov 17, 7 P. M.

Place of Observation	Height of Barom.	Chang in last 8 Hours	Ther	Wind Direction	Rain fall	State of Weather
Portland	30.2	—01	41	NW	00	Clear
[illegible]	30.28	0f	44	Calm	00	Cloudy
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	41	N	00	Clear
[illegible]	30.11	01	32	N	00	Clear
[illegible]	30.09	—0[illegible]	31	[illegible]	00	Clear
[illegible]	30.1	00	31	SE	00	Clear
[illegible]	30.1	—01	45	[illegible]	00	Clear
[illegible]	30.25	—05	44	[illegible]	00	Clear

Maximum thermometer [illegible] minimum 4[illegible]

Our New Hoe Perfecting Press
is in operation daily at 4 P. M. sharp and [illegible] Wednesdays and Thursdays at 4 P. M. Our country friends and the public generally are always welcome.

BRIEF MENTION.

The State of California arrived here at 4:15 [illegible].

The ladies of the Christian church promise something very good in the way of old-fashioned [illegible].

The United States district court grand jury will report at the court house for duty at 10 this morning.

Lottie L. Bruce was yesterday granted a divorce from her husband, J. W. Bruce, on the ground of willful desertion.

A feature of the procession to-morrow night will be the American club, armed with battle axes and wearing red plug hats.

It is said that any formal ceremonies will take place at the union of the O. R. & N. and Short line tracks at Huntington.

Louis Clarke, a resident of this city, was found guilty in the U. S. district court, yesterday, of selling liquor to an Indian and committed to the county jail for thirty days.

Bids for the improvement of Third street from Washington to Yamhill, by dressing up with crushed rock, and laying crosswalks, are advertised for.

A young lady was giving her escort in a first-class car yesterday a list of her accomplishments. She said she knew how to play whist, [illegible], casino, pokah and euchre.

A deed from W. H. Shattuck to John W. Shattuck, conveying 110 acres of land, known as the Emry C. Shattuck farm, was filed for record yesterday. The consideration named is $825.

Judgment in an execution in favor of Susannah Beers and against M. B. Rankin and others, Sheriff Jordan, yesterday sold the northwest quarter of section 20, township 1 north, range [illegible] east, realizing thereon $1430.

The society of Gleaners connected with the [illegible] Baptist church of this city will give a literary and musical entertainment at the church this evening. Mrs. C. A. Dolph and Miss [illegible] will read several selections.

There will be a meeting of the Ladies' aid society of the First Congregational church at the church parlors Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock to complete the arrangements for the bazaar to be held December 3d and 4th. A large attendance is desired.

I. F. Riley, street contractor, was able to be about the streets yesterday. A few days since his horses ran away, and the wheel of his wagon striking against a gatepost, he was thrown off, and the wheel passing over his arm breaking it and bruising him up badly.

PERSONAL.

Hon. H. Keeble of Umatilla, is in the city.

Mr. E. M. Barton left by the Queen last night for San Francisco.

J. W. French, the Dalles banker, with his wife and daughter is at the Merchant.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Thielsen return to-day over the Northern Pacific from a summer's trip up [illegible].

Hon. Philip Ritz of Walla Walla is at the [illegible]. His wife and daughter left by last night's steamer for San Francisco.

Miss Abbie L. Atwood assumed her duties as teacher of the fifth-grade class at the Park school yesterday, having been elected to that position vice Miss Anna Woodward, resigned.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Foster left for San Francisco by last night's steamer, and will spend some time in southern California. Mr. Foster's health, for some time, has not been good.

C. W. Cornelius left by the steamer for San Francisco last night, having closed out all his business relations here. His principal object in going there is to seek renewed health, and if [illegible] it is probable he will return to Oregon.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS

Passed Roseburg yesterday to arrive here to-day: [illegible] Case, John Storm, P. A. Daughty, Renet, J. Thielsen, H. Thielsen and wife, Mrs. [illegible].

Passed Medford last night to arrive here to-day: [illegible] Parra, San Francisco.

To-Day's Lunch and Dinner
[illegible] Refreshment Parlors [illegible] Roast quail, goose, duck, [illegible] in different styles, salads, sauer kraut and wurst [illegible] Outside or [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Oregon [illegible] First class [illegible]

[illegible] Pictures.—Children photographed [illegible] at [illegible] & Fox's, 29 Washington st.

[illegible] drug store [illegible]

[illegible]—Twenty five head [illegible] Fifth and [illegible]

[illegible] Edward Dekum & Co.

Christmas Present.
[illegible] beautiful free hand crayon portraits for [illegible] Send in your order early. [illegible] 29 Washington [illegible]

Railroad Tickets
The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, the [illegible] principal connection of the Northern Pacific to all points east. It runs [illegible] sleeping cars in the world. [illegible] sold [illegible] Ash street wharf, Portland, or from [illegible] agents on the coast. W. H. MARSHALL, [illegible] Portland Or.

CITY NOTICES.

[illegible] Music Store [illegible]
[illegible] for oysters.
[illegible] Sewing Machines 161 Morrison st.
[illegible] Hall House, [illegible]
[illegible] Wood Y[illegible]
[illegible] sewing machines repaired at [illegible]
[illegible] hair cutting [illegible] No. 30 Stark [illegible]
[illegible] of wines [illegible] corner First and [illegible]
[illegible] coffee at [illegible] restaurant [illegible]
[illegible] SEWING MACHINE STORE, [illegible] Portland, Or. General agents for the [illegible] White and Household [illegible] sewing machines, oil, needles, attachments and parts. Machines repaired [illegible] warranted.

BUSINESS ITEMS

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
Softens the Hair when Harsh and Dry.
[illegible]

THE VIENNA COFFEE HOUSE
[illegible]

$25. Crayon Portraits. $25.
[illegible] Orders from country [illegible] of frame desired. [illegible] Ainsworth Block. No agents employed. J. E. Smart.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

[illegible] first. The [illegible] with [illegible] the city average bag at [illegible] every few [illegible] brought down [illegible] the tip of its wing [illegible] look three fellows at it [illegible] as it fell on a [illegible] Two of the boys who went down [illegible] brought [illegible] one six ducks [illegible] down 300 shells brought home seven ducks. Thousands upon thousands of canvas backs were [illegible] but they flew very high, and would not [illegible] It seems as if the ducks [illegible] tell when Sunday comes, for one of the [illegible] word's crew says that [illegible] that day there are thousands of ducks along Columbia while on week days there are very few to be seen. Messrs Monastes and Curry, who went out to the ridge made good bags, and, as usual all who went out by themselves did better than those who went with the gang.

Y. M. C. A. SOCIAL.—A very enjoyable social for young men took place last evening at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. At an early hour the parlors were well filled, presenting a lively appearance. The company were invited into the chapel at 8 o'clock, where a pleasing programme was given. The first number was a piano solo finely rendered by Rev. S. H. Lee, then followed a male quartette consisting of Messrs Warren, Templeton, Frost and Cox. A recitation by A. W. Wright was given in good style. Mr. C. L. Fay then made brief but pertinent and telling remarks. Mr. Lee then gave a song which was followed by a recitation in Dutch dialect by Mr. Will Perkins and a reading from Dickens by Mr. Frost, Prof. R. K. Warren then sang a solo with fine effect. A selection by the quartette closed the programme. The company then repaired to the gymnasium, where Mr. Frank Porter gave an interesting exhibition of athletic contortions. Refreshments were then served to all. Prof. Geo. M. Schuck, a new arrival in our city, being introduced, gave several selections on the piano, which were much enjoyed. This closed one of the most enjoyable evenings ever passed in the rooms of the association.

FROM JAIL TO HOSPITAL.—John Stanton a man committed to the county jail from the police court on Oct. 29th last, to await the action of the grand jury upon a charge of larceny from a store, has been taken seriously ill with typhoid fever, and it is thought the chances are against his recovery. Yesterday Jailer Dougherty, by order of the sheriff and the county physician, removed him from the jail to the Good Samaritan hospital, where he might have better care and attendance. It now transpires that his real name is not Stanton but McDonough and he has a brother named Barney living in Lyons, Iowa. Fearing that he could not live the prisoner gave his true name and that of his brother to the jailer, with the request that the latter write to Iowa a full history of his misfortune and subsequent sickness. McDonough is not one of the bad kind, and that he committed a crime was the result of extreme poverty and inability to get work, with a lack of the requisite moral courage to make his condition known to the proper authorities.

PECULIAR INCIDENTAL MUSIC.—Rose Eytinge who believes in incidental music, has, according to a Youngstown, Ohio, paper, been treated to it by a campaign band orchestra, upon a plan that would certainly justify her in adopting rigorous measures. If our Ohio contemporary is to be credited, the band, during a performance of "Leah," played "Meet Me by Moonlight Alone" when Leah invited Rudolph to an evening ramble, "The Girl I Left Behind Me," when he broke his appointment, and when he accused her of falsehood and avarice, gave the accusation the soothing and appropriate accompaniment of "Oh, Home, Willy Malone," capping the climax with "Yankee Doodle" for the curse scene, and "Marching Through Georgia" for the death. It is not reported how many of the musicians Miss Eytinge killed before she went home to supper.

SUIT TO RECOVER POSSESSION.—A. H. Tanner, as assignee of the estate of F. A. Williams an insolvent debtor, commenced suit against W. F. Newhouse in the state circuit court yesterday to recover possession of the property of Williams, consisting of tools machinery, etc., amounting in value to $2500. Plaintiff alleges that Williams assigned the property for the benefit of his creditors, and that subsequently defendant wrongfully took and converted to his own use the whole of said property, to the damage of said estate and the plaintiff as assignee in the sum of $2500. The property was the plant of a machine shop situated on the wharf at the foot of Oak street, which was partially destroyed by fire some time since.

AN ILLUSTRATION FROM HAMLET.—Having no further use for two or three thousand torches bought early in the season, the republican campaign committee sold them yesterday to the democrats to be used at the celebration to-morrow night. Two gentlemen were passing a shed on North First street as a number of torches were being loaded into an express wagon to be hauled to democratic headquarters. "Can you tell me," asked one gentleman of the other, "what famous expression of Shakespeare just fits this transaction?" "Give it up," said the other. "This is it," was the reply, "'The funeral baked meats did coldly furnish forth the marriage feast.'"

PARROT ON CRUTCHES.—On an American ship which arrived here last week there is a young parrot, hobbling around on crutches. During a storm about three weeks ago the cage was thrown down, the parrot's legs were caught under one of the wires, and both were broken. The captain whittled out two crutches, and [illegible] one to each limb, leaving the feet free. For the first ten days the bird could scarcely move, but since that time the bones have knit and he is now able to walk, always taking good care to preserve his equilibrium. His appetite is good and in other respects he is doing fair to middling.

CHANGE IN MASTERS.—Capt. Loring, formerly master and part owner of the American bark Carrie Winslow, arrived here overland to-day from the East and will take charge of the vessel. He retired from service about two years ago, but recently decided to re-enter it. Capt. Barrett, whom Capt. Loring relieves, will probably make a trip to Liverpool in the Carrie Winslow or some other ship and then return to his home in New England. All the gentlemen of Portland closely identified with shipping, hope that wherever Capt. Barrett may cast his lines, he may occasionally get back to this port and warm his friends with his geniality.

PAYING OVER THE COIN.—Election bets were being paid very generally yesterday, and hatters, clothiers and stakeholders were busy. The stakes in the hands of Dan Holton amounted to about $2000. About $[illegible] of this was won by republicans on the state and the remainder by democrats on New York or on the general result. [illegible] prove to [illegible] without a murmur, thus giving the lie to rumors that he would try to evade payment. A few still decline to pay bets on the general result, but will come to book before long.

CHANGE OF MAIL COLLECTION.—In accordance with the change in the times of the arrival and departure of mails the time of collecting mails from the street boxes will be changed as follows: From and after Sunday next boxes will be [illegible] o'clock at 10:15 A. M. and at 5:30 and [illegible] P. M. will be collected [illegible] A. M. and at [illegible] 5:30 and 7 P. M. [illegible] collection which [illegible] afternoon.

[illegible] FROM NEBRASKA.—Suit was commenced in the state circuit court yesterday by [illegible] Manufacturing company of New York against Ben Holladay to recover the sum of $1357.80. It appears that plaintiff recovered judgment against defendant in Nebraska court for $10,247, and that only a small part of it has been paid, leaving the above [illegible] for which judgment is prayed.

SUIT FOR A PRIZE.—H. S. Hogoboom has [illegible] in the state circuit court against [illegible] defendants, beginning with R. B. [illegible] and ending with Paul Schulze, doing [illegible] the Northwestern District Agricultural [illegible] to recover [illegible] prize of $240 [illegible] association [illegible] horse, Walla Walla [illegible].

[illegible] managers of the [illegible] to express their [illegible] Messrs Oldham, Woolley and Fisher [illegible] and to Mr. T. J. Johnson for [illegible] in favor of the [illegible].

[illegible] A [illegible] jury in the case of the state vs. [illegible] Merrison, on trial in the state circuit court, for arson, in setting fire to the [illegible] hotel, not being able to agree were discharged at 8 o'clock last evening. It is understood that they stood six for conviction and six for acquittal. They had been out forty-eight hours.

[illegible] MATTERS.—At times [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] in [illegible] so that [illegible] forms a part of each course the students may [illegible] either Greek German or French as [illegible] the executive committee to make application to the legislature for a new hall and to [illegible] section 15 of the [illegible] as to give the faculty power to examine persons coming from other institutions [illegible] and if found qualified, to reject them when [illegible] The [illegible] upon a communication [illegible] course [illegible] six years. The executive committee was authorized to endeavor to have the agricultural school incorporated with the university of Eugene.

TROUBLESOME SCHOOL TEACHER.—A school teacher named Lees has been employed for some time past in District No. 2, East Portland, and there has been much dissatisfaction among the people of the district on account of his punishing boys too severely for slight offenses. Messrs Kern, Curry and Gates, the school directors called at the school to investigate the matter which gave offense to Lees who is reported to have said that he would shoot any one who called again for that purpose. Lees kept up his style of running the school and a few days since expelled a number of the scholars. The directors therefore went to the house of one Shields, where he boarded, and discharged him. Thereupon he attempted to do some [illegible] the directors bodily injury, but was restrained by Shields. Mr. Kern has been told that Lees has threatened to shoot him upon sight, but he is of opinion that the young man will have to get the drop on him first.

ROUGH ON THE CARRIERS.—Some patent medicine fiend in the East has shipped out here through the mails twenty-five sacks of his advertising pamphlets, addressed to everybody whose name appears in the directory. As hundreds of these people have moved or gone away he has thoughtfully sent orders to have his interesting documents left at the places to which they were directed, whether the parties addressed were there or not. The overworked mail carriers have packed those 25 sacks of stuff all over town and are now bothered by people running and calling after them to say that this man and that man to whom these pamphlets are addressed "don't live here now," and some even carry the trash back to the office. The proper use for all such stuff is to kindle fires and it is rough on the letter carriers to be obliged to burden themselves with totin' kindling all over town.

THE YOUNG LADY AND HER PIANO.—The following extract from one of Thos. Carlyle's letters to his wife, published in Froude's life of Carlyle, is commended to those young ladies who without a real notion of music, make the air around them hideous by their everlasting strumming on a piano: "The miserable young woman in the next house to me spends all her young bright days not in learning to darn stockings, sew shirts, bake pastry, or any art, mystery, or business that will profit herself or others, not even in amusing herself or skipping on the grass plots with laughter of her mates, but simply and solely in raging from dawn to dark, to night and midnight, on a hapless piano, which it is evident she will never in this world render more musical than a pair of barn clappers." The miserable young female" and poor, suffering Carlyle.

WILL SUE THE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Henry F. Withrow was yesterday appointed guardian ad litem of his infant son William, aged one year and eight months. Owing to the fact that a parent without the above legal formality cannot bring suit in his child's behalf, Mr. Withrow obtained the requisite authority through the county court. The child is the one that fell from a moving train near Aurora September 15, and was crippled for life by losing both legs. It is Mr. Withrow's intention to sue the railroad company for damages claiming that his son was injured through the carelessness and negligence of its employes.

HEAVY REAL ESTATE SALE.—Upon the foreclosure of a mortgage held by the First National bank against Joseph Teal and others, Sheriff Jordan yesterday sold at public auction upon the court house steps, the following described pieces of property: The east one-half of the north one-half of lot 6 and the south one half of lot 7 block 2, in this city; one-half of donation land claim No. 38, and parts of sections 28, 29, 30 and 32, township 1 north, range one east, together with two promissory notes and several state swamp land warrants. All this property was supposed to have been worth about $100,000, but at the sale yesterday, which only a few capitalists attended, it brought in the aggregate $41,800.

CHANGE OF TIME TABLE.—The new time table on the Northern between Portland and St. Paul will go into effect on Sunday next. Passengers eastward bound will leave the Ash street wharf at 5:30 P. M. Trains coming west will reach East Portland at 7:40 A. M., and passengers will be landed at the Ash street wharf at 8:10 A. M. Under the new schedule the time between Portland and St. Paul will be reduced from ninety-six hours to eighty-eight hours. The time of arrival and departure of trains on the Kalama branch will be changed, trains leaving here about 9 A. M. and arriving about 4:30 P. M.

SENTENCED TO THE PENITENTIARY.—Charles Engelke and Jake Feldman dive-keepers who had a low resort for abandoned women on Salmon street, where greenhorns were robbed of their wits and their purses, and who stole a trunk from one of these cyprians, were brought up again in the state circuit court yesterday, for sentence. Engelke, who was found guilty by a jury, will serve two years in the penitentiary, and his partner, who pleaded guilty after the former's conviction, will keep him company for one year. Engelke will probably be taken to Salem by a deputy sheriff this morning.

WANTS IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.—W. H. Michlous, who is confined in the county jail on a charge of stealing horses from the Indians on the Umatilla reservation, has addressed a note to U. S. District Attorney Watson stating that he has been afflicted with fits since his incarceration, and that he is an abject stranger here, and expressing a wish that something be done in his case. As the grand jury meets to-day his case will doubtless receive prompt attention and if the charge against him is proven he may catch fits of another kind.

DEMOCRATIC CROWD COMING.—Upon the train which left Medford yesterday to arrive in this city to-day are forty five democrats from Medford and sixty seven from Ashland with other places [illegible] from which will [illegible] the number to 300 [illegible] in Rogue River valley, who [illegible] the jollification to-morrow night. F. Meyer chairman of the committee on reception received advices yesterday that 1000 would be on hand from Willamette valley points.

WILL WAIT TWO DAYS.—A gentleman in this city who has considerable sums staked on the result of the presidential contest, received a telegram yesterday from New York, in answer to an inquiry, stating that only a few pool sellers are paying pools on Cleveland, and that most stakeholders will not turn over the money in their possession until after the official declaration of the count. This will occur to-morrow.

EN ROUTE TO SALEM.—Frank Tanton who was tried at [illegible] a few days since for the murder of John Mathews and found guilty of manslaughter was sentenced to seven years imprisonment in the territorial penitentiary at Seatac. He arrived here yesterday in charge of the sheriff of Clarke county, on the way to his prison home [illegible] one of the [illegible] cells of the county jail.

MAY NOT COME BACK.—R. D. [illegible] partner [illegible] few [illegible] broke [illegible] not been seen for a few days and several [illegible] well known [illegible] part of [illegible].

THE S[illegible] The [illegible] and [illegible] W. [illegible] highest [illegible] to the [illegible].

[illegible] STEAMERS.—[illegible] next trip to San Francisco the State of [illegible] will lay [illegible] trips. The Oregon by [illegible] time will go through with the overflowing and will resume her place on the route. The Queen of the Pacific lays on the route until the State takes her place.

DEATH OF P. D. W. HARDENBURG.—About 2 o'clock this morning Colonel P. D. W. Hardenburg, an old and well-known resident of this city, died at his lodgings, corner of Second and Morrison streets.

THE CASINO.

Formal Opening of the Opera House Last Night.

A PRONOUNCED SUCCESS SCORED.

The Work [illegible] Establish [illegible] Home [illegible] Enthusiastic Reception of Donna Juanita.

Ordinarily the opening night of a first class place of amusement is an event in local history, and managers of attractions are keen to secure the privilege of the initial engagement. It matters little what may be the character of the performance, or what kind of drama is presented, that house will be crowded. There is [illegible] most theatre goers a strong desire [illegible] to be among the very first to inspect and criticise favorably or unfavorably the material features which shall surround dramatic and lyric art to be offered in future. They want to see the frame in which all the pictures will thereafter be shown, the casket in which the jewels, or the paste, as the case may be, shall be. It is not the performance that most attracts on an opening night; it is curiosity to see the "new house."

In the formal opening of the Casino opera house, which occurred last night, there were other and stronger motives than curiosity to see the interior of a building, and no wonder that the auditorium was packed in every part and hundreds turned away. Those who attended wanted to see, to assist, and to participate in the establishment of a permanent home for light opera. They wanted to judge the artists who are to amuse, not for a week, but during the winter, perhaps for a year, or two years, and if esteemed worthy, to give them hearty welcome. They wanted to see what Portland could produce because the Casino is distinctively a home enterprise, built by the capital of two professional gentlemen who made their fortunes here, planned by a Portland architect and managed by an old time resident and business man. The musical direction is in the hands of [illegible] identified for years with the advancement of music in this city, and recognized as a leader. Hence local pride figured largely in the feelings of the audience. It was a cosmopolitan audience, and worthy of the performance, as the performance was worthy of it. There were a hundred or more well known society people, scores of musicians, the crowd who always attend opening nights, the steady theater goers, those who go only to musical entertainments, strangers, and no roughs of either sex. The several numbers rendered by the orchestral union, a graceful compliment to Mr. Kinross, added to the night's attraction, and came in for great applause. Miss Winston had been pleasantly remembered during the seven years that have elapsed since she last visited Portland and her reception as she made her first appearance was spontaneous and hearty. It must have been very gratifying to her. At the end of the second act, which closes with a spirited chorus, an enthusiastic encore came and not satisfied with a repetition, the audience called for Miss Winston personally, the lady however, generously sharing the honor with others of the company.

Except the opening numbers of the opera, which lacked interest, "Donna Juanita" must be set down as an unequivocal success.

THE OPERA AND THE COMPANY.

The opera of "Donna Juanita" is from the pen of Franz von Suppe, the score used last evening being the English adaptation, and the libretto a free translation from the original. As a musical composition it is replete with the sparkling characteristics of the Offenbach, Herve and Lecocq types, but in construction it is more pretentious, and in merit may be placed in the front rank of comic opera.

The argument was given at length in [illegible] DAY'S OREGONIAN. The interest of the plot pivots upon the pranks played by a dare-devil French cadet who, disguised first as muleteer, afterwards as a captivating senorita, demoralizes the domestic economy of the alcalde of a Spanish garrison town, with the ultimate object in which he succeeds of betraying the garrison into the hands of the French troops.

The part of Rene Dufau, afterwards Donna Juanita, was played by the prima donna, Miss Jeannie Winston. Her appearance on the stage does not take place until just before the finale of the first act, and of course much of the interest of expectation worked up to this point. Miss Winston had not been [illegible] minutes before her audience when it was evident that the choice of the management for the prima donna of the new opera house, where so many pleasant evenings are to be spent, if fair promises are fulfilled, had received unanimous endorsement. The song by which the cadet introduces himself upon the scene is an interpolated one, cleverly compiled and sufficiently brilliant to give Miss Winston opportunity to demonstrating that she possesses the essential elements of her position, a highly cultivated, flexible voice, thoroughly at command and accurately in tune. In the second and last acts the enthusiastic appreciation of Miss Winston's singing was only heightened by the fact that she proved a first-rate actress, capable of the extravagance of burlesque, but incapable of the vulgarity too often considered inseparable therefrom. Apart from the question of Miss Winston's capability in the matter of vocal culture, which is a stirring reality the result of study there is everything to fascinate in face, physique, vivacity and bright, healthy humor, comprising charming actress and accomplished singer. Miss Winston is the personification of an ideal opera se comique.

The part of Petrita was played by Miss Nellie Dixey, who is new to this city and of whom it will be necessary to hear more before passing verdict upon her as singer. Much that she might have done with her voice was marred in effect by apparent want of that repose which experience in stage business can alone give. Miss Louise Engar played Marco and as she stepped to the footlights to go through some of the business of her part she received a round of applause that was a genuine recognition. The Donna Olympia of Miss Eva Norman was a very [illegible] performance of a very trying part, and will improve as her singing becomes more independent of the action of the character.

The part of Gaston Dufour gave a fair opportunity of showing the calibre of the leading tenor Mr. H. Dickman, as singer and actor and the result was satisfactory. Mr. Arthur H. Bell played a semi-deaf, semi-blind Scotch colonel with ear trumpet and an eye patch. He made a capital comedy character, and did a great deal with what in the hands of an ordinary actor would have been a very small part. Mr. Hageman is well known here as a comedian, but certainly never showed to better advantage than in Don Pomponio. Mr. F. Valerga as Don Riego sang and acted cleverly. The remainder of the cast, all small parts, were in capable hands.

The chorus singing was a surprise even to those who know pretty well what Mr. Kinross can do when he thinks he will. The singing of the choral portions of the opera as well as the concerted pieces is exceptionally difficult and the drill has been persistent and arduous. Mr. Kinross has been ably assisted in this work by Herr [illegible]. There were plenty of encores that the performance though running perfectly smoothly was not over till midnight. After the fall of the curtain upon the last act it was immediately raised and the whole company sang "The Star Spangled Banner," Miss Winston giving the solo with a spirit that aroused enthusiasm to a high pitch.

The costuming was rich and appropriate to all the characters. The dressing of the children as [illegible] and the singing of the young ones was immensely appreciated and loudly encored. The scenery was admirably painted and artistically set [illegible] was an agreeable change from certain well worn [illegible] stage.

[illegible] Messrs. Whalley and [illegible] Mr. Gr[illegible] and Mr. Kinross [illegible] the high standard of last evening [illegible] there is hardly a question [illegible] success [illegible].

THE STAGE.

[illegible] Sunday [illegible] a representation [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Thursday [illegible] the son from her faults and past shame, to save him from the knowledge [illegible] to spare him the pain of hearing of her shame, she is ready to sacrifice anything. This maternal love consecrated and verified into a sacred and protecting shield. "The sins of the father shall be visited upon the children"—in spite of the mother's devotion the guilty secret will out and the son learns his mother's shame from her own lips. The son who is a really noble fellow [illegible] as that of such a sympathetic nature would. He refuses to disavow his mother, and swears to love and protect her through life. This is the [illegible] of the play, the plot [illegible] is still the [illegible] interesting to the greatest extent.

Those who heard Miss Eytinge [illegible] years ago [illegible] not [illegible] such a role. The [illegible] things [illegible].

THE COURTS.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—DEADY, J.
MONDAY, Nov 17, 1884.

[illegible] vs. [illegible]—Set for trial on Tuesday, December [illegible].

Coleman vs. [illegible] Packing Co. et al—Dismissed.

Walker vs. Tex—Judgment of non suit.

[illegible] vs. Berry—Motion to remand allowed.

STATE CIRCUIT COURT SMITH, J.

State of Oregon vs. J. Feldman—Sentenced to penitentiary for one year.

State of Oregon vs. Charles Engelke—Motion for a new trial denied and sentenced for two years in the penitentiary. 11 days to file bill of exceptions.

Joseph Delay vs. Hattie E. Smith et al—Confirmation of sale.

Metropolitan Savings bank vs. David Reghetto et al—Judgment for $105 and interest and costs.

D. E. Budd vs. Multnomah Street Railway company—Demurrer to complaint sustained.

Ah Wong vs. Tong Yuen—No. 2, Motion for judgment on the pleadings allowed.

R. Gerdes vs. T. W. Stapleton—Motion for judgment on pleadings.

Mormanum vs. Cratton—Motion to make reply more certain and definite.

Gordon vs. Ingram—Demurrer to complaint sustained.

Gerdes & Bottemuhr vs. Tim Stapleton—Motion for judgment on the pleadings overruled, allowed fifteen days to further plead.

Sol Shafirer vs. I. Goldstein—Motion to strike out part of complaint denied.

The Brunswick and Balk Co. vs. Church & Coulter—Motion to strike out complaint allowed, and plaintiff allowed three days to file amended complaint.

W. P. Agnew vs. A. Johnson et al.—Motion to strike the answer of Johnson denied.

Fred Kittner vs. Watson, Wright & Co.—Demurrer to complaint overruled.

Lottie M. Bruce vs. J. W. Bruce—Decree of divorce.

POLICE COURT—MORELAND, J.

Katie Cummins—Disorderly conduct continued to November 18.

Willie Sullivan—Same same.

Martin Ward—Roaming streets after midnight fined $20.

John Erickson—Drunk and disorderly fined $10.

John J. Gardner—Same same.

John Maloy—Same same.

Mike Kane—Same same.

Gus Carroll—Same same.

W. Johnson—Same continued to November 18.

Lee Moy—Threatening to kill, continued.

Lung Tuey—Larceny from the person continued to the 20th.

Ah Weng—Assault and battery same.

Ah Jim—Same same.

YAMHILL NOTES.

MCMINNVILLE, Nov 17.

J. Franque Cashe and P. Tom Rowland are democratic candidates for the postoffice here.

A ladies' relief corps auxiliary to Custar Post, G. A. R., will be organized here Nov 22, at 3 P. M.

Health is excellent now among the children, and both public school and college are well attended.

The street lamps are lighted nightly now and what they prove a blessing the city is for more of them.

Wheat is selling occasionally but the election of a democratic president has not increased the price any yet.

Political gatherings are about all healed over the last scab will fall off here to-morrow night. Sheridan demonstrated last night.

The firemen held a vigorous meeting on Friday evening to make arrangements for a hoodoo on Thanksgiving, a concert and sociable.

The crossing of [illegible] and Third streets is being macadamized. This makes several blocks of Third street in excellent traveling condition, rain or shine.

Little Earl, son of E. A. Hardin, while running down hill fell and broke his arm Friday of last week, and on Thursday a son of G. W. Herring fell from a swing and broke an arm.

A. H. and O. O. Hodson have moved their stock of hardware out of the Masonic hall building and it is being plastered and finished up for C. P. Bishop, formerly of Brownsville who will put in a stock of merchandise.

GOSPEL SERVICES AT GRACE CHURCH.

The young men's week of prayer, observed by the Y. M. C. A. during the past week, will be continued during the present week at Grace Methodist Episcopal church, corner Taylor and Eleventh streets. The following persons will give some account of their conversion and early Christian experience on the evenings designated: Tuesday evening, Dr. S. Nelson and John J. Meston, Wednesday evening, J. E. Haseltine and Wesley Jackson, Thursday evening, Edward C. Frost and D. W. Wakefield, Friday evening, John Corkish and L. M. Parish.

The pastor, Rev. E. W. Caswell, will follow the remarks with a brief address each evening. J. K. Gill will conduct the singing. All singers are earnestly requested to be present and aid in forming a large choir for the meetings. All Christian people are expected to attend and take part in this work. The public are cordially invited. Services will begin at 7:30 each evening.

CHEHALIS NOTES.

CHEHALIS, W. T., Nov 16.

The democracy will send a delegation to Portland to attend the coming ratification.

There are reports of numerous informalities in the late election in this territory, and if the reports prove to be true, many precincts and some counties may be thrown out.

The democratic ladies gave a free supper in this place last evening in honor of Cleveland and Hendricks, and invited in their republican friends. An excellent table was spread and a good time had. Toasts were given, and among those who responded were Messrs. Twiss, Willis, Wiley, Hendricks, West, Winston and Tozier. The occasion was a credit to the ladies.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

Following is the score made by the Portland Light Battery rifle club at their medal shoot on Sunday:

S. Bell	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13
S. O. Dodge	[illegible]	17	30
W. [illegible] Tilley	[illegible]	[illegible]	40
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
M. M[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	40
J. Esser	[illegible]	[illegible]	40
Johnson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Political Prohibitionists.
San Francisco Bulletin.

The political prohibitionists boast that they did it—they defeated the republicans. It is probable that they drew off enough votes in the State of New York to accomplish this result. But what comes of it? Have the prohibitionists advanced their cause in the least? So far from it, a large number of ultra-temperance men have become disgusted, and refuse to have any identification with a prohibition party. The republicans thus drawn off who contributed to the defeat of Blaine, will have time now to consider that they have wrought more evil than they will ever balance with the good of their remaining lives. The wicked way of doing good secures no better fruit than dust and ashes. The prohibition party has secured this kind of fruit and can make the most of it.

By noting the thermic results obtained with his sun motor, Captain Ericsson has come to the conclusion that the heat of the solar surface cannot be less than [illegible] degrees Fahrenheit and it may be mentioned that the highest temperatures which have yet been realized in the laboratory are so trifling, as compared with this, as no measure to support the mind in attempting to grasp the idea of such a degree of heat. There appears to be no reason to doubt the general accuracy of Captain Ericsson's conclusions as to the [illegible].

HENRICHSEN & GREENBERG.
149 First st. Portland, Or.
IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE
[illegible]

SICK Headache, nausea, nervousness, pains in back and limbs, loss of appetite, bad breath and taste in the mouth [illegible] entirely cured by the use of
USE PFUNDER'S BLOOD PURIFIER
PFUNDER'S
KIDNEY & LIVER REGULATOR

GILMAN HOUSE
EUROPEAN PLAN
LOUIS EPPINGER, MANAGER
FIRST CLASS ONLY

Dr. E. C. Brown, Diseases of Eye & Ear, 169 First St.

GRAND OPENING
Thursday Evening, Nov. 20, 1884.
[illegible] BAZAAR.
EVERYBODY INVITED.
OUR ANNUAL FALL OPENING
—OF—
[illegible] GOODS
WILL EXCEL THIS YEAR ALL OUR FORMER DISPLAYS, WHICH HAVE GAINED THE UNANIMOUS APPROBATION OF THE PUBLIC AND THE GREATEST BULK OF THE CHRISTMAS TRADE.
Store will be Closed at 6 P. M. Thursday next and Reopen at 7:15, for our
GRAND ANNUAL DISPLAY
—OF—
PLUSH GOODS, SILVERWARE, BISQUES, BRONZES, DOLLS, TOYS, BOOKS, NOVELTIES
From all quarters of the globe.
MECHANICAL TOYS, TELEGRAPHS, TELEPHONES, STEAM TOYS, etc., etc.
Everybody Welcome!
Up Stairs and Down Stairs
GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR,
First and Morrison sts.

SOLID FUN.
A new President elected. Hoist the Stars and Stripes. Let orators tell us of the brave deeds of our ancestors. Fire the big guns! Give the little boys all the chance they want with their crackers! Let husbands think how delighted their wives and babies will be to see the grand procession! Then excursionists will be here from all parts of the state and lovers should not forget that courtship and patriotism go well together.

We will also commemorate the great event and present special inducements to our patrons, and on this occasion we invite all who want fine clothing for men or boys [illegible] and help your [illegible] about your own prices. Never mind how limited your [illegible] you will find something within your means. How can a man have any more real solid fun than to make his appearance before his friends and tell them that he bought his clothes from Kohn & Steinbach [illegible] than they would [illegible] cost him elsewhere.
Think of this. [illegible]

CLOTHIERS
KOHN & STEINBACH
AND HATTERS
COR FIRST & MORRISON STS.

[illegible]
[illegible] F. POWERS,
Manufacturer and Dealer.
PARLOR AND CHAMBER SETS
In All Styles and at Low Prices.
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Wall Papers, Window Shades & Upholstery Goods
Of All Descriptions, at his Warerooms,
On 188 and 190 First St.,
Running through 200 feet and connecting with
His second hand store on 191 Front st.
Stoves and Household Goods bought, sold or exchanged.
Special accommodations to parties wishing to store Furniture, Pianos, etc.
PORTLAND [illegible]

CASH IS OUR MOTTO!
Groceries at Bed-rock Prices
20 lbs [illegible]	$1 00
20 lbs Pearl Tapioca	1 00
[illegible] lbs No. 1 Island Rice	1 00
10½ lbs Dry Gran. Sugar	1 00
FRESH LEGHORN CITRON,
FINE MALAGA RAISINS,
FRESH ZANTE CURRANTS,
[illegible]
AT LOWEST CASH PRICES
AT
BRISTOL & BUXTON'S,
No. 50 [illegible] street, bet. Second and Third
[illegible]

REDINGTON,
WOODARD,
& CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
Portland.

ELABORATE
[illegible] Opening
IN THE
New Quarters
OF
The Bouquet,
On November 2[illegible].
253 First,
Between Main and Madison.

[illegible]

THE STOCK OF
Clothing
—OF—
[illegible]
To be disposed of is placed on center tables in lots as follows:
Lot 1 at $6
Comprises $12, $10 and $9 Suits in Harrisons, Union and Satinette Cassimere.
Lot 2 at $8
Comprises $13, $12 and $10 Suits of Diagonal, Tweed, Cheviot & Flannel.
Lots 3 and 4 at $9, $10.50.
Comprises $18, $15 and $12.50 Suits in Scotch, Corduroy, Worsted, Cassimere Suits.
Lot 5 at $12.50
Comprises $20, $18 and $15 Suits in French Cassimere, English Worsted, Oregon Cassimere, Black Beaver.
Lots 6 and 7, at $15,
Comprises $25, $22 and $20 Suits, in Corkscrew, Fine Drag Pique and Silk Mixed.
Lot 8 at $20,
$30, $25 00 and $27.50, all fine material.
Lot 15,
CHINCHILLA OVERCOATS . $5 00
Lots 16 to 20,
BOYS' SUITS. . . . $3.50 to $10
BRING THIS ADVERTISEMENT WITH YOU.
[illegible]

[illegible]
FURRIERS,
82 First St., bet. Stark and [illegible]
Portland, Or.
Offer at Lowest Possible [illegible]
SEAL SACKS, DOLMANS, FUR-LINED CIRCULARS,
[illegible]
LADIES', MISSES' AND [illegible]
FURS.
Orders promptly filled. Good [illegible] quality guaranteed.

RUBBER STORE
Rubber Hunting Boots, Coats, H[illegible]
Gossamers, etc.
Rubber, Leather and Cotton B[illegible]
Packing, Hose, etc.
PRESTON, NOTT & CO.
164 First Street.

THE
Good Samaritan Hospital,
Twenty first and L St. Portland
[illegible]

Wove-Wire Mattresses
Known as [illegible]
manufactured and sold by
GEORGE M. PARKER,
133 Firth Street, Portland, Or.
The Trade supplied. Country orders solicited.

A LOVE GAME.

She was a pretty and frank coquette,
He was [illegible] in his freshman year;
And they stood on the lawn by the tennis net,
With nobody by to see or hear.
The sun was bright and the sky was clear
As he foolishly bent his tall young head
And whispered the rules in her listening ear—
For she did not know the game, she said.

She was a pretty and frank coquette,
And her ripe lips met in the sweetest pout
While over her eyes the arch brows met
And she studied the meaning of "in" and "out"
And half in shyness and half in doubt
Questioned with low voice highly bred
What this and what that were all about
For she did not know the game, she said.

She was a pretty and frank coquette,
And her [illegible] round as she tried to play,
But never a ball could she touch and yet
She tossed with her racket his heart away.
Serve and return were one that day
She missed till the dainty cheek grew red;
He won the set as a bold youth may
But the little maid won the game, they said!

ENVOY

[illegible] chances of war I fear
A tennis when people at odds are set
And [illegible] in his freshman year
And one is a pretty and frank coquette!

—L[illegible]

THE STORY OF CATHERINE.

Peter the great, the emperor who in a few years changed Russia from a country of half-savage tribes into a great European nation, was one day visiting one of his officers and saw in his house a young girl who attracted his attention by her beauty and her graceful manners. This girl was a prisoner named Martha and she was living as a sort of servant and housekeeper in the family of the Russian officer. She had been taken prisoner when the town she lived in was captured. Nobody knows even to this day exactly who she was except that she was a poor orphan girl who had been brought up by a village clergyman, but it is generally believed that her father was a Livonian peasant.

Martha's beauty and the brightness of her mind pleased the emperor so much that after a while he made up his mind to marry her, in spite of her humble origin. Peter was in the habit of doing pretty much as he pleased, whether his nobles liked it or not, but even he dared not make a captive peasant girl the empress of Russia. He therefore married her privately in the presence of a few of his nearest friends, who were charged to keep the secret. Before the marriage took place he had Martha baptized in the Russian church, and changed her name to Catherine.

Now Peter had a bad habit of losing his temper and getting so angry that he fell into fits. As he was an absolute monarch and could do whatever he liked it was very dangerous for anybody to go near him when he was angry. He could have a head chopped off as easily as he could order his breakfast, but he was very fond of Catherine and she was the only person who was not in the least afraid of him. She soon learned how to manage him and even in his worst fits she could soothe and quiet the old bear.

Peter was nearly always at war, and in spite of the hardships and dangers of the camp and battlefield Catherine always marched with him at the head of the army. The soldiers wondered at her bravery and learned to like her more than anybody else. If food was scarce, the roads rough, and the marches long, they remembered that Catherine was with them and were ashamed to grumble. If she could stand the hardships and face the dangers they thought rough soldiers ought not to complain.

Catherine was a wise woman as well as a brave one. She soon learned as much of the art of war as Peter knew, and in every time of doubt or difficulty her advice was asked and her opinion counted for as much as if she had been one of the generals. After she had thus shown how able a woman she was and had won the friendship of everybody about her by her good temper and pleasant ways Peter publicly announced his marriage and declared Catherine to be his wife and czarina. But still he did not crown her.

This was in the year 1711, and soon after [illegible] Peter marched into the Turkish country at the head of 40 000 men. The army was not nearly large enough to meet the Turks, but Peter [illegible] and had ordered all of [illegible] to meet him on the march. For [illegible] Peter found himself in a Turkish [illegible] with a very small number of troops. The danger was so great that he ordered Catherine and all the other women to go back to a place of safety. But Catherine would not go. She had made up her mind to stay with Peter at the head of the army and was so obstinate about it that at last Peter gave her leave to remain. Then the wives of the generals, and finally of the lower officers wanted to stay too. She persuaded Peter to let them do [illegible] and the end of it was that the women all stayed with the army.

Everything went against Peter on this march. The weather was very dry. Swarms of locusts were in the country eating every green thing. There was no food [illegible] and many of them starved to [illegible]. It was hard for them to go forward or to go backward and harder still to stay where they were.

At last [illegible] informing Peter that the Turks were coming, and Peter soon saw a great army of 200 000 Turks [illegible] in front of his little force which counted only 8,000 men. Seeing he could not fight against them he gave the order to retreat and the army began its backward march. As it [illegible] the river Pruth a new danger showed its head. [illegible] guard brought word that a great force of savage Crim Tartars held the other bank of the river completely cutting off Peter's retreat.

The state of things seemed hopeless. With 200 [illegible] Turks on one side and a strong force of Crim Tartars holding a river on the other Peter's little army was completely hemmed in. There was no water in the camp and when the soldiers went to the river for it the Tartars on the other side [illegible] with them. A great [illegible] pushing them [illegible] between the Turks and the river. [illegible] managed to keep them back by hard fighting and to keep a road open to the river.

Peter knew that unless help should come to him in some shape and that very quickly he must not only lose his army, but his empire also, for if the Turks could take him prisoner it was certain that his many enemies would soon conquer Russia and divide the country among themselves. He saw [illegible]

[illegible] together [illegible] back with their [illegible]

This thing could not go on forever, of course, and Catherine saw what the end [illegible]. As the Turks had many times more men than Peter it was plain that they would at last win by destroying all the Russians.

For three days and nights the terrible slaughter went on. Peter's men beat back the Turks at every charge but every hour their numbers grew thinner. At the end of the third day 16 000 of their brave comrades lay dead upon the field and only 22 000 remained to face the enemy.

Toward night on the third day a terrible rumor spread through their camp. A whisper ran along the line that the ammunition was giving out. A few more shots from each soldier's gun and there would be nothing left to fight with.

Then Peter fell into sulks. As long as he could fight he had kept up his spirits but now that all was lost and his great career seemed near its end he grew angry and went to his tent to have one of his savage fits. He gave orders that nobody should come near him, and there was no officer or soldier in all the army who would have dared enter the tent where he lay in his dangerous mood.

But if Peter had given up in despair Catherine had not. In spite of Peter's order and his anger, she boldly went into his tent, and asked him to give her leave to put an end to the war by making a treaty of peace with the Turks if she could. It seemed absurd to talk of such a thing or to expect the Turks to make peace on any terms when they had so good a chance to conquer Peter, once for all and make him their prisoner. Nobody but Catherine perhaps would have thought of such a thing, but Catherine was a woman born for great affairs, and she had no thought of giving up any chance there might be to save Peter and the empire.

Her first difficulty was with Peter himself. She could not offer terms of peace to the Turks until Peter gave her leave and promised to fulfill whatever bargain she might make with them. She managed this part of the matter and then set to work at the greater task of dealing with the Turks.

She knew that the Turkish army was under the command of the grand vizier, and she knew something of the ways of grand viziers. It was not worth while to send any kind of messenger to a Turkish commander without sending him also a bribe in the shape of a present, and Catherine was sure that the bribe must be a very large one to buy the peace she wanted. But where was she to get the present? There was no money in Peter's army chest and no way of getting any from Russia. Catherine was not discouraged by that fact. She first got together all her own jewels and then went to all the officers' wives and asked each of them for whatever she had that was valuable—money, jewels and plate. She gave each of them a receipt for what she took, and promised to pay them the value of their goods when she should get back to Moscow. She went in this way throughout the camp and got together all the money, all the jewelry and all the silver plate that were to be found in the army. No one person had much of course, but when the things were collected together they made a very rich present, or bribe, for the Grand Vizier.

With this for a beginning, Catherine soon convinced the grand vizier that it was better to make peace with Russia than to run the risk of having to fight the great armies already marching toward Turkey. After some bargaining she secured a treaty which allowed Peter to go back to Russia in safety, and thus she saved the czar and the empire. A few years later Peter crowned her as empress of Russia and when he died he named her as the fittest person to be his successor on the throne.

Thus the peasant girl of Lavonia, who was made a captive in war and a servant, rose by her genius and courage to be sole ruler of a great empire—the first woman who ever reigned over Russia. It is a strange but true story.

HYDROPHOBIA

Bill Nye in New York Mercury

A scientific writer has said that "there is one peculiar feature in the length of time required after the bite of a dog before when the disease incubates, or the hydrophobic spore implanted in embryo is awakened to noticeable vibration about the cicatrix of the wound and becomes a perfected, nomadic bacterium." If we pause for a moment in our mad rush for gain and in our great scuffle for position and wealth, to think seriously, we are forced to admit this great truth. No one knows how soon the sporadic vibro may cross his track as a full grown raging, nomadic bacterium. In the full flush of joyous manhood, in the prime of a glorious young life, with all its golden possibilities, looking out upon the unrippled sea of time with a bosom heaving with hope, down the long and fragrant sweep of vista, out through the ether blue down to the golden shore of eternity, out into the limitless expanse of life to be soaring [illegible] to the golden pretty moon, we forget that the hydrophobic spore is lurking about the cicatrix [illegible] to pounce upon us, a full-blown bacterium.

And what can we do to prevent the ever watchful hydrophobic spore [illegible]? How may we guard against the full grown and half-finished bacteria? How shall we know the spore or the hydrophobic bacterium when we see it, and thus forewarned be forearmed?

First, we should provide ourselves with microscopic magnifiers about 5000 diameter, whatever that may be, and then we are prepared to examine a dog of which we may have doubts, and all dogs are included in this category. Armed with a microscope, the [illegible] next proceeds to examine all dogs which he may meet. First let him cut the dog neatly in two lengthwise, and with the aid of a microscope examine him, picking out any [illegible] bacteria found and [illegible] on a board. Hydrophobic bacteria, it has been claimed, may be killed by cauterizing the wound as soon as [illegible] but I have found that [illegible] to cauterize the dog. Dogs may be cauterized in various ways, but no better way has presented itself in my practice than that of tying him to a cook stove and throwing the two simultaneously into the roaring sea. (Strictly speaking this would not be termed cauterization, but I use the word in its broadest sense.) Another method of cauterizing a dog is to tie the animal to a railroad track on a busy day and let nature take her course.

Never seek a quarrel with a hydrophobic dog. Treat him well but maintain a haughty reserve until you can get over the garden wall.

[illegible] dog which afterward turned out to [illegible] hydrophobic [illegible] call of your [illegible] your [illegible] affairs but [illegible] you wish to have [illegible] after you are gone and get yourself in [illegible] for a funeral sermon. Death should never find us entirely unprepared.

All breeds of dogs are said to be nearly equally injurious to the bite when hydrophobic. The cast iron dog alone can be regarded as absolutely spore proof. Whether in the full flush of active [illegible] or slumbering [illegible] common mongrel spitz [illegible] the dog [illegible] and [illegible] position and [illegible] the dog that never [illegible] dog that seems to [illegible] sorrow. He [illegible] death with the [illegible] upon his mouth.

A Gallant Fight

New York Sun

Opinions may differ in regard to his character for honesty and veracity, but there surely can be but one opinion as to his consummate skill and resources as a political leader. He was the republican canvass. Everywhere he went he revived the courage of his supporters and [illegible] the hearts of many of his opponents. By concentrating popular attention upon the subject of protection he all but captured New Jersey and Connecticut and we all know how near he came to capturing New York.

The happy frame of mind in which these usually pessimistic independents are isn't likely to return again. While it lasts we entreat them to do this much of justice to Brother Blaine. Didn't he make as pretty a canvass as they ever saw? Didn't he make a lively fight?

If you suffer from looseness of the bowels Angostura Bitters will surely cure you. Beware of counterfeits and ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, prepared by Dr J G B Siegert & Sons.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE LAWS.

The September number of the North American Review has an article on the "Need of Liberal Divorce Laws" by Mrs Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Mrs Stanton is an able and upright woman and excellent wife and mother. The daughter of Daniel Cady, one of the ablest lawyers that ever pleaded before the courts of the empire state, Mrs Stanton urges her views with a vigor and acuteness of logic that proves her to be the worthy child, intellectually speaking, of her distinguished father. Mrs Stanton agrees with Judge Noah Davis, of the New York supreme court, that a uniform divorce law in every state is desirable; that there should be more stringent laws against early marriages; that there should be the same moral code for men and women; that marriage should be regulated by the state by the civil and not the canon law, wholly independent of church interference, "unless the contracting parties desire to solemnize the contract with its ceremonies." Mrs. Stanton believes that the marriage of women under the common law rule of 12 years of age for females and 14 for males is not fit or decent. She argues that girls do not get their full growth until 25, and are wholly unfit at 15 for the trials of maternity. Both mother and child are enfeebled by such premature relations and the moral and spiritual injury to the mother, robbed of all freedom and sentiment at this early age, is irredeemable. Few fathers and mothers would consent to such a marriage, and why, asked Mrs. Stanton, should not "the state in its laws reflect the common sense of the people?"

The state, says Mrs Stanton, seemingly views marriage as of inferior importance to all other contracts, and yet when once made we are told that marriage must be indissoluble. Other contracts, concerning land for instance, can be made only by people who are of age and of sound mind. The agreement must be made in writing, must be stamped and recorded. "But a legal marriage in most of the states may be contracted between a boy of 14 and a girl of 12 without the consent of parents or guardians, without publication of banns, without witnesses, without even the signature of the parties, the presence of a priest or of any officer of the state." Mrs Stanton further says that this contract, so solemn and so momentous in its consequences, is treated as if it was of no account, to be entered into offhand at the whim of boys and girls. Deeds of land must be formally drawn, signed, sealed and recorded, but a contract of marriage may be made in secret, and no record kept of it. The minister who performs the ceremony may have nothing to guide him in determining whether a couple can rightfully be joined in wedlock except their own assertions. They are not compelled by law to exhibit any license nor to produce any papers. The case of DeWolf, who the other day married an actress in New York city when he had a wife living but a few miles away, proves that loose marriage laws have much to do with creating a situation that calls for divorce. The New York Sun says of this case:

DeWolfe found no difficulty in getting the fraudulent knot tied, and if he had been able and disposed to cheat other women in the same way he might have been married a dozen times within 24 hours by a dozen different clergymen of the city.

Nor do we blame the ministers. They cannot be expected to inform themselves regarding the antecedents of all those who come before them asking marriage. The parties may be entirely unknown to them, and they may have no means of making inquiries as to the truth of their declarations. They marry the pair in faith that all is right.

But ought the law to leave marriage thus unguarded? Viewed merely as a civil contract it is of the gravest consequence to the individuals and to society. Of all contracts entered into it is the most important, for bound up in it are rights of property and the legitimacy of children.

France is called a land of loose morals and yet in France the consent of the parents and guardians of both parties is required, and if refused the contract cannot be made until the man is 25 and the woman 21. In marriage must be preceded by the publication of the banns, and the ceremony performed by a public official in the presence of four witnesses. It is recorded in two [illegible], one of which is deposited in the archives of the state. Mrs Stanton does not agree with Judge Davis that divorce is the foe of marriage. She says that adultery, intemperance and licentiousness [illegible], as well might you say that medicine is the foe of health. Judge Davis describes South Carolina as a "land of [illegible] purity and felicity in family life," because no divorce law has existed there. Mrs Stanton proves clearly that the want of a divorce law in South Carolina has had a vicious influence on family life, since the legislature of that state has found it necessary to regulate by statute how large a proportion of his property a married man may give to his concubine, a fact that proves that where divorces are not permitted immoral connections will be formed. The "domestic virtue and felicity" of South Carolina which Judge Davis dilates upon is hardly reconcilable with the very large number of mulattoes and mixed races shown by the census of 1860. We quote from a South Carolina judge as follows:

"In this country where divorces are not allowed for any cause whatever we sometimes see men of excellent character unfortunate in their marriages, and virtuous women abandoned or driven away from home by their husbands, who would be doomed to either celibacy or solitude if they did not form connections which the law does not allow, and who make excellent husbands and virtuous wives still. Yet they are considered as living in adultery because a rigorous and unyielding law from motives of policy alone has ordained it so." (Nott J, in Cusack v. White, 2 Mill 279-292.)

Mrs. Stanton advocates divorce in the interest of women, who are the chief sufferers by wretched marriages, and who consequently make up the vast majority of the applicants for divorce. No word, she says, [illegible] outrage to which [illegible] for which the law gives no [illegible] wives [illegible] was for [illegible] lives. We quote her language on this point as follows:

The theory of the indissoluble marriage ever was and never can be practicable [illegible] and they are a law unto themselves. For others legal divorce is a better [illegible] very few know what the law [illegible] for their [illegible].

[illegible] the demand [illegible] of Catholic France. And to-day the only hope for the purification of manners and morals is in [illegible] divorce and elevating the ideal of marriage so that it shall consist of the [illegible] as well as the physical. [illegible] for the interest of society [illegible]. It is said to [illegible] divorce respectable is to break up all family relations. [illegible] affection are the result of church [illegible] and statute law. The love of men and women for each other and for their children existed long before human governments were established and will survive when these artificial arrangements shall have passed away. Did the happy wives in this state ever suppose that the regret they felt in leaving home, husband and children, and the joy in returning were due to the stringent divorce law of New York and that without these they would have been wanderers on the face of the earth. To open the door of escape to those who live in contention would not necessarily embitter the relations of those who are happy. On the contrary freedom and equality in relation strengthens the bonds of union. When husband and wife do not own each other as property marriage will be a lifelong courtship, not a weary yoke from which both may sometimes long for deliverance. Many a tyrannical husband knowing that public sentiment would protect his wife in leaving him might become gracious and reasonable, and many a peevish wife knowing that her husband could honorably sunder the tie would soon change her manners.

If the marriage institution is of divine origin we may safely trust Him who ordained it to see that those whom He hath joined together will never be put asunder. It is not necessary to re-enact the laws of God. Liberal divorce laws are intended to enable those only whom God has not joined together to be put asunder.—[Rutland Herald.

Two Stories and a Moral

New York Commercial Advertiser.

A girl lies bedridden in Brooklyn and a boy has recently broken down in New York whose cases are sadly suggestive. The girl was the pride of her parents, and their glory in her class success in the great school for girls which she attended prompted her to overwork. Her application to study did not seem excessive. She worked only a little harder than is common so far as such work can be measured by the time devoted to it and she took time enough for sleep. Yet she was eager and anxious and somewhat fearful of being excelled in her class and so without knowing that she did so she made heavier demands upon her strength than she was able to meet with safety.

Examination day came, and she conquered. Then she threw herself down upon a sofa to sleep and fell into a state of coma from which it was impossible to rouse her for nearly a week. From that day—now about three years gone—to this, she has been unable to rise from her couch. The girl is a wreck, her intellect is shattered, and every hour of life is a torture to her.

The boy was a bright fellow not over ambitious on his own account but lovingly ambitious to gratify his father's pride in him. In all his studies but one he had plain sailing enough, but in that one—Latin—he encountered unusual difficulty because of some peculiar want of adaptation to the study of languages. He failed in an examination and his father foolishly manifested a good deal of mortification over the occurrence. The poor boy was resolute in his determination to spare his father a second humiliation of the kind and so he drove himself unmercifully in his study. Night after night he arose from his bed as soon as the house was still and secretly worked at his Latin until near the gray of the morning. Nobody knew of this excess and the father would have forbidden it had he known. But presently the collapse came. The boy's nervous system gave way under the strain and it is now a serious question whether his restoration even to tolerable health will ever be effected by the rest of out door life ordered for him as the last small hope of saving him.

These are but sample cases. There are hundreds of others like them and there are thousands of instances in which no such collapse comes but in which grave injury is nevertheless done to mind or body or both. Bright boys and girls are educated into dull men and women, healthy boys and girls are converted by educational processes into nervous, querulous hypochondriacs or are trained into incipient consumption or heart disease or other insidious malady that spoils as well as shortens their lives.

Is it not worth while to ask ourselves seriously whether in our high pressure system of education the pressure is not dangerously high? Do not the emulations of the school room, the influence of teachers and the senseless rivalries created by the marking and examination system [illegible] quite all the stimulus that can be safely put upon children? And do we not allow [illegible] children to their hurt by praising or [illegible] to place a [illegible] value upon school success [illegible] what then? Does it follow that he is lacking in capacity or even that he has any constitutional and permanent lack of industry? Surely nobody who has given attention to observe the facts of life can hold such an opinion. At the close of our late war a young man who graduated at the top of his class at West Point and a friend said to him "Well, [illegible] your career is sure of course." "I am not so sure of that," was the reply. "I have graduated at the top of my class, it is true, but the [illegible] you know who graduated at the bottom of his and he is not quite a failure in life."

Moreover and apart from all this the fact remains that some minds mature more slowly than others and some require much more slowly while acquiring with admirable certainty and assimilating knowledge most profitably. These miss examinations frequently, and are not the worse but the better for missing them because there is profit for such minds in going twice over given ground. In any case a failure in examination is not disgraceful, and it is also [illegible] hurtful for parents and teachers to treat it as if it were in some way disgraceful. That way disaster lies.

FIVE STOLEN STATES

An Issue Must be Met

Providence (R I) Journal

It is perfectly well understood by every intelligent citizen of the United States that had every voter who desired to vote been permitted to vote freely and without intimidation the result of the presidential election would not have been in doubt for a moment, the south would not have been solid, and the chances of the democratic candidate would not have been worth calculation.

How long is the south to be permitted to ignore and defy the constitution of the Union it in vain attempted by force to destroy? How long are honest ballots in the north to be nullified by fraud and violence in the south?

This is an issue outside of candidates, outside of party. It mattered not who the republican candidate was, South Carolina, Louisiana and Mississippi would have been held, and the election controlled by the dominant minority. It is an issue which affects the very vitality of the nation, for the republic is founded on the great principle that the decision of the majority of qualified electors freely expressed in the manner provided by the constitution and the laws shall be final in the several states. This principle is trampled under foot by the ex-confederates of the south. They do not even deny it. Said the Hon. Jonathan Chace, in his speech at Central Falls Friday: "There are five southern states in which there is just as [illegible] a republican majority as there is in this good little commonwealth of Rhode Island. There is no doubt of it, and they do not deny it themselves when we go down among them. They [illegible] admit it to me. I have had them [illegible] in the house of representatives that they propose to count those votes [illegible] to hold them by counting, and by fraud, and if they cannot hold it in that way they [illegible] do it by violence." This cannot continue if free institutions are to survive, and [illegible] the "bloody shirt" cry cannot [illegible] the gravity of the question, which is of far more importance than any single election, which it repeatedly emphasizes it.

Smith—"I asked Brown everything I could think of yesterday but I couldn't get him to [illegible]." Jones—"Why didn't you shake your fist under his nose?" Smith—"Do you take me for a fool? Why, Brown is a democrat!" Jones—"Suppose he is a democrat. What has that got to do with shaking your fist under his nose?" Smith—"Do you think I haven't any more sense than to burn my fist by shaking it under his big red nose?"—*Fare Beacon.*

We don't know why the god of marriage is called Hymen, John, unless it is because the groom is generally a very "short" man after his marriage.—*Norristown Herald.*

THE HUB vs. GOTHAM.

Some Points of Difference Between Life in New York and Boston

Boston Cor. [illegible]

The liberty given [illegible] on the common stands out in refreshing contrast to that [illegible] management which makes New York's Central Park [illegible] the other than rich man's lounging ground. Boys by the hundreds daily play ball on the common. True, on the ball ground the grass is worn bare. But Boston thinks it better to sacrifice a little grass rather than deprive the boys of [illegible] recreation. Grass pleases the eyes, but a portion of the public parks needs to be something other than a lawn. London and Paris give their people miles to walk over [illegible] over in Hyde and Regent parks, the Bois de Boulogne and Parc St Cloud. To obtain permission to play ball in Central Park requires almost as much formality as to make a will. However this answers a purpose. It keeps out the numerous sons of numerous plebeians.

Boston attracts the frequent military reviews on the common very quietly. In New York the spectacle of a regiment drilling in any public square would bring ten thousand people, blocking the walk and street, hustling, jamming and crowding each other, and two hundred policemen would be required to keep order. In Boston a uniformed regiment drills on the common all day and only a few score of spectators gather to watch them.

Of things unspeakable Boston seems to have a full share. Of pitfalls for the wary and unwary Boston, after night, has even more than its share, of purely American degradation Boston, I think, claims a larger share than any city in the country. It reminds one, in this respect, of the large English factory towns. Boston aspires to be English in tone and style. So she is in more than one respect.

In Boston public humanity is carried on to that extent that a man is allowed to sleep in day-time at full length on the common's benches without being electrified by a park policeman's club. In New York such a spectacle excites the park policeman to a thrill of delight. He scents the battle from afar. The New York policeman has a knack of whacking the soles of such offenders with the ligneous weapon provided him by the city. I am told by such as have experienced it that this single trick shocks the nerves to the very attic of the cranium. "Commonwealth avenue in appearance" is far beyond New York's Fifth avenue as Champs Elysee is beyond Commonwealth avenue. Commonwealth avenue is the abode of Boston's private and particular wealth. I am told that it rests largely on made ground and that garbage, dead cats and tomato cans enter largely into the "filling in." But these things are not seen, no more than is the unpleasantness inside the whited sepulchre.

The Boston barber puts his barber pole in mourning. He strips it in black instead of red, the New York styles. The Boston car conductor is better dressed and more polite than the New York article. The Boston street car is more roomy and, as a rule, cleaner than that of New York. Boston dignifies its street cars with the names in gilt of its governors, mayors and other great men.

Boston families have a fashion of converting their basements into cheap restaurants, while apparently maintaining above the integrity of their private households. In the basement window they hang a card bearing the words "Table board. Gentlemen $4 weekly, ladies $3 50." Or "Gentlemen $3 50, ladies $2 75." Boston ladies are presumed to eat less than the gentlemen. This assumption is not always satisfactorily proven. I am told that [illegible] at a boarding house table [illegible] gentlemen. Hence the reduction in price. I notice that the curtains of these family dining rooms are generally so arranged as to give the street a full public view of the table, the viands and company assembled. [illegible] superior and subtle sort of management for advertising not only the fare but the quality of [illegible].

The greatest trouble I have in Boston [illegible] Emerson so often pitched at me. [illegible] thing, large or small [illegible] the [illegible] that [illegible] in every [illegible] then explode with the remark [illegible] and goes on at length to quote Emerson. I have [illegible] the phrase "The great Emerson." [illegible] "The grand soul Emerson." [illegible] different [illegible].

I knew [illegible] that he would never stoop to patronize [illegible] that he would give [illegible] good [illegible] milk that he thought better of himself than he ought to have [illegible] turned no [illegible] from his door [illegible] he [illegible] good dinner [illegible] him [illegible] cordially benevolent.

If I remain in Boston a month longer I shall be convinced that all the profound and beautiful thought of the nineteenth century was conducted and [illegible] in Ralph Waldo Emerson. I should not like to [illegible] this and much as I have [illegible] other worthy man's writing who seemed at least to have gathered up some of the fragments from Emerson's intellectual [illegible] table. For this reason [illegible] a good plan to get out of Boston once [illegible] in the atmosphere of some other state and city where [illegible] is not so [illegible] in the hearts of the [illegible].

A resident of Rohkonkoma [illegible] possesses a gold watch which formerly belonged to the ill fated Marie Antoinette. It is about the size of a trade dollar in circumference and is open faced. On the back it bears the device of the French queen, Cupid on a cloud, worked in gold and silver. [illegible] a wreath [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] silver [illegible] with small diamonds. The legend [illegible] the watch was the gift of the queen to [illegible].

[illegible] OVER THE DEAD

In Munich the body of a dead person is at once immediately taken to the cemetery, where it is placed in a room prepared for inspection. [illegible] The body is buried in its last resting place [illegible] It is thought that these bodies may yet be [illegible] precaution is taken [illegible] awakening is agreeable [illegible]. There are wires attached to the fingers [illegible] the least motion will strike an alarm bell. All is summons the watchman, who are prepared to rush to the assistance of the person. Once or twice this has occurred, and the watchman arrived in time to lead away the half conscious person.

Never Say Die

[illegible] the [illegible] Dr. [illegible] Golden Medical Discovery will restore you to health [illegible]. It will not cure a person whose lungs are almost wasted, but it is an unfailing remedy for consumption if taken in time. All druggists.

A [illegible] Remedy

In all cases of Bronchial and Pulmonary Affections is AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. As such it is recognized and prescribed by the medical profession, and in many thousands of families, for the past forty years, it has been regarded as an invaluable household remedy. It is a preparation that only requires to be taken in very small quantities, and a few doses of it administered in the early stages of a cold or cough will effect a speedy cure, and may, very possibly, save life. There is no doubt whatever that

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Has preserved the lives of great numbers of persons, by arresting the development of Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pulmonary Consumption, and by the cure of those dangerous maladies. It should be kept ready for use in every family where there are children, as it is a medicine far superior to all others in the treatment of Croup, the alleviation of Whooping Cough, and the cure of Colds and Influenza, ailments peculiarly incidental to childhood and youth. Promptitude in dealing with all diseases of this class is of the utmost importance. The loss of a single day may, in many cases, entail fatal consequences. Do not waste precious time in experimenting with medicines of doubtful efficacy, while the malady is constantly gaining a deeper hold, but take at once the speediest and most certain to cure,

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

DON'T NEGLECT IT.

[illegible] yourself and family [illegible]

[illegible] can be prevented and cured [illegible]

[illegible]

Having experienced a great deal of "Trouble" from indigestion, so much so that I came near losing my

Life—

My trouble always came after eating any food—

However light
And digestible.

For two or three hours at a time I had to go through the [illegible]

[illegible] pains

[illegible]

Relief [illegible]

[illegible] up all my stomach contained. No one can conceive the pains that I had to go through, until [illegible]

[illegible] weeks I lay in bed and

Could eat nothing.

My sufferings were so that I called two doctors to give me something that would [illegible] the pain. Their efforts were no good to me.

[illegible] I heard a good deal

About your Hop Bitters

And determined to try them.

Got a bottle—in four hours I took the contents of [illegible]

Next day I was out of bed and have not seen a sick

Hour from the same cause since.

I have recommended it to hundreds of others. You have no such

[illegible]—George Kendall, Allston, Boston, Mass.

Columbus Advocate, Texas, April 21, '83. Dear Sirs: I have tried your Hop Bitters and find they are good for my complaint. The best medicine I ever used in my family.
H. TALENER

None genuine without a bunch of green hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

IS A POSITIVE CURE

For all of those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best FEMALE POPULATION.

IT WILL CURE ENTIRELY THE WORST FORM OF FEMALE COMPLAINTS, ALL OVARIAN TROUBLES, INFLAMMATION AND ULCERATION, FALLING AND DISPLACEMENTS, AND THE CONSEQUENT SPINAL WEAKNESS, AND IS PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THE CHANGE OF LIFE.

IT WILL DISSOLVE AND EXPEL TUMORS FROM THE UTERUS IN AN EARLY STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT. THE TENDENCY TO CANCEROUS HUMORS THERE IS CHECKED VERY SPEEDILY BY ITS USE.

IT REMOVES FAINTNESS, FLATULENCY, DESTROYS ALL CRAVING FOR STIMULANTS, AND RELIEVES WEAKNESS OF THE STOMACH. IT CURES BLOATING, HEADACHES, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, GENERAL DEBILITY, DEPRESSION AND INDIGESTION.

THAT FEELING OF BEARING DOWN, CAUSING PAIN, WEIGHT AND BACKACHE, IS ALWAYS PERMANENTLY CURED BY ITS USE.

IT WILL AT ALL TIMES AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES ACT IN HARMONY WITH THE LAWS THAT GOVERN THE FEMALE SYSTEM.

ITS PURPOSE IS SOLELY FOR THE LEGITIMATE HEALING OF DISEASE AND THE RELIEF OF PAIN, AND THAT IT DOES ALL IT CLAIMS TO DO, THOUSANDS OF LADIES CAN GLADLY TESTIFY.

FOR THE CURE OF KIDNEY COMPLAINTS IN EITHER SEX THIS REMEDY IS UNSURPASSED.

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No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Oregon [illegible] WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY [illegible]

[illegible] WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY [illegible]

[illegible] WISTAR'S BALSAM [illegible]

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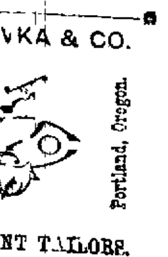

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Children's Cloaks from	$1 75 upward.
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Also have on hand a large stock of

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We desire to notify our customers that the Lime Company we represent has not entered into any agreement or become members of any compact with other lime companies to put up the price of lime.

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We guarantee "Langdon" Lime equal to any other on the market. Full weight and fresh from the kiln.

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34 Front street, Portland, Oregon,

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COAL, COAL, COKE.

Save Your Money by Purchasing a Domestic Coal.

THE TACOMA COAL CO.

Are now furnishing a superior article of Domestic Coal for the low price of

$7.50 and $8 per ton,

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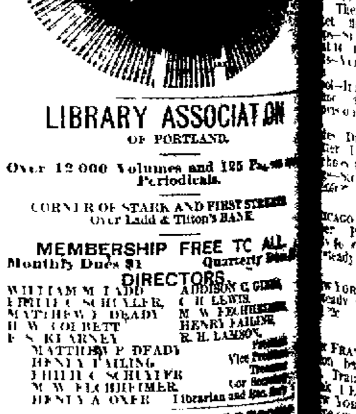
Always on Hand.



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The Original. Beware of Imitations.

Paris Medal on Every Bottle.

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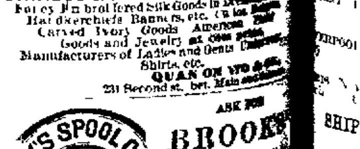

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AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

In consequence of change in business, we [illegible] entire stock of

CHINESE & JAPANESE FANCY GOODS

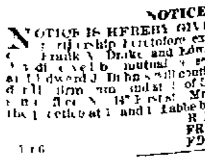
Fancy Embroidered Silk Goods in Dressing Gowns, Handkerchiefs, Banners, etc. Chinese Rattan [illegible] Carved Ivory Goods, American [illegible] Goods and Jewelry at cost price. Manufacturers of Ladies and Gents Underwear, Shirts, etc.

QUAN ON YUO & CO.,

231 Second st., bet. Main and [illegible]

ASK FOR

BROOK'S



Soft Finish [illegible] Glace Spool Cotton.

Experienced [illegible] all sewing machine [illegible] recommend it. For sale by [illegible] dealers. PACIFIC [illegible] AGENCY, 119 [illegible] San Francisco, Cal.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE [illegible] partnership heretofore existing between [illegible] Frank V. Drake and Edward J. Dabney [illegible] is dissolved by mutual consent. Frank V. Drake [illegible] and Edward J. Dabney will continue the business of Drake & Dabney [illegible] at [illegible] 18 First st. Mr. Coy will [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] Labbe building [illegible]

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EDWARD J. DABNEY.

Oregon Electrical Works,

JULIUS DILG,

Electrical, Optical and Surveying Instruments

For sale, made to order and repaired. Model and Experimental Work a Specialty.

164 Fourth st., bet. Morrison and [illegible]
P. O. Box 1 [illegible] Portland, Or.

PILES $1000 REWARD FOR PILES Bleeding or protruding piles that [illegible] fails to cure. REDINGTON, [illegible] agents, Portland, Or.

The Oregonian.

[illegible] MORNING [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

Markets by Telegraph

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

...LINERY AND FANCY DRY GOODS

BARGAINS.

...E PARISIAN SUIT HOUSE

—SELLS—

...LOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Children's Cloaks from $1 75 upward,
Misses' Cloaks from 3 50 upward,
Ladies' Cloaks from 4 50 upward,
Silk Ulsters, quilted lining 21 00 to $.00

...e have on hand a large stock of

...eady-Made Dresses

And will make to order
...and examine our goods and prices before pur...

No. 224 First St.

MISS A. S. JORGENSEN,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
...inery, Straw Goods, Feathers, Flowers,
LACES, VAILINGS, SILKS,
...lvets, Ornaments and Trimmed Hats.
103 FIRST ST., PORTLAND, OR.
(Next to Ladd & Tilton's Bank.)

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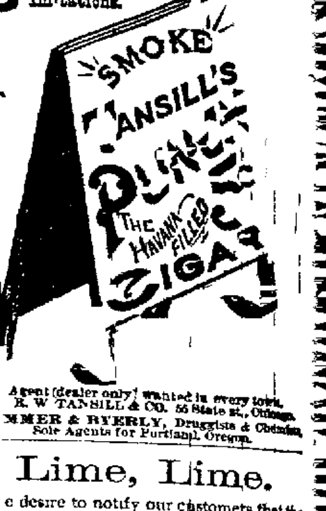
...HIRD ST., Portland, Or.
IMPORTER OF
...NE MILLINERY,
Hats, Feathers, Flowers, Ornaments,
And all LATEST NOVELTIES.
...UNTRY ORDERS solicited

...EWARE OF Imitations.



Agent (dealer only) wanted in every town.
R. W. TANSILL & CO. 55 State st., Chicago.
...MMER & BYERLY, Druggists & Chemists,
Sole Agents for Portland, Oregon.

Lime, Lime.

...e desire to notify our customers that the ...e Company we represent has not en... ...d into any agreement or become mem... ...of any compact with other lime com... ...s to put up the price of lime ...ask Architects, Builders and Contract... ...o call upon us for bids before purchas... ...lsewhere ...e guarantee "Langdon" Lime equal to ...other on the market. Full weights and ...from the kiln

...AYLOR, YOUNG & CO.,

...34 Front street, Portland Oregon,
...nts for San Juan Archipelago Lime Co.

...OAL, COAL, COAL.

...e Your Money by Purchasing a Domestic Coal.

...E TACOMA COAL CO.

...e now furnishing a superior article of Domestic Coal for the low price of
$7.50 and $8 per ton,
...red at any part of the city. Apply at the yard,
...d St., north of G, near Kalama Depot
...for orders at E. G. PIPLCE & CO'S. ...
...second

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The Original. Beware of Imitations.
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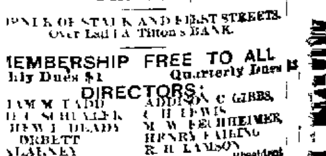

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...T LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

...sequence of change in business, we offer our ...tire stock of

...IESE & JAPANESE FANCY GOODS,

...Embroidered Silk Goods, ... Dressing Gowns, ...dkerchiefs ... Carved Ivory Goods ... at cost price. ... OLAN ON WO & CO., ...st, bet. Main and Yamhill.

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BROOKS'

Soft Finish as well as Glace Spool Cotton.

Experienced operators ... all sewing machines ... For sale by ... dealers. PACIFIC COAST AGENCY, 114 Pine st., San Francisco.

NOTICE

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F. D. COY,
FRANK V. DRAKE,
EDWARD J. DABBS.

...gon Electrical Works.

JULIUS DILG,
...trical, Optical and Surveyors' Instruments
...made to order and repaired. ...and Experimental Work a specialty ...ourth st, bet. Morrison and Yamhill ... P O Box ... Portland Or

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-$1000 REWARD FOR ITCHING, BLEEDING or protruding Piles ... ...cure. REDINGTON, WOODARD & CO., Portland, Or

---

The Oregonian.

...DAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 18, 1884

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY, N...

...Saturday ... yesterday. The ... today ... clear weather ... Columbia points ... include ... pork ... goods ... oil ... bark ... Golden Gate ... shipped by ... ship City of ... shipped by J. Landlaw & Co.

...ship ... wheat valued at $41,000, shipped ... Faull & Co.

...shipments of salmon ... from West Coast ... and 10 of Cape Fox ...

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.—Past 48 hours ... bbls flour ... sks potatoes ... cs eggs ... lbs hops ... to pkg butter ... this four ... sks oats ... lbs hides ... sks flaxseed ... in eastern section.

...—The previously reported ... said to receive the usual ... the Chesebrough ... list. The charter ... today would indicate a better ... determination of ... own ... expressed of laying up their ship ... to do with the present turn. It has ... the mark ... were made ... for the ... vessels arriving ... charters are ... lead engagements. ... a high priced ship taking chances ... of certainty loss. The ... of ships to arrive must ... a matter of speculation ... the best and ... that so many operators prefer ... at a less ... the certainty of ... possible ... last year at extreme ... of English vessels ... the rates ... part of the world ... continental ... present ... grain offering ... business ... will be closely watched.

...—It ... foreign markets ... Fall months are ... better ... who earlier ... before winter ... the position of British and ... and will probably show the ... Local ... grade. The amount of business ... be called fair. ... A cargo of Walla Walla ... vessel ... sold at ... freight

...standard brands ... quoted ...

...—Quiet, with fair ... inquiry at ...

...San Francisco market ... offerings. This influence is not ... values to any marked extent ... is needed to move ... local paving ... per bushel ... —Young ... sufficient and values are weak.

...—Steady at ...

Markets by Telegraph

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

San Francisco, Nov 17.—Weather thick.

...—Wheat, 7,000 ctls; flour, 20,000 qr sks ... potatoes, 4,000 sks.

...—The market is quiet but firmer. The ... the Br ship Blengfell at ... shows ... appearances indicate that the ... Rechartered for wheat to Cork ... ship Blengfell, from ... 1548 tons ... Her original rate was ... tons, will load wheat on ... account.

...tonnage statement—In port engaged ... In port disengaged ...

...—The market is steady and quiet. The ... good with liberal offerings ... $1 22–$1 25. Futures are easier ... season $1 22 ... buyer the ...

...quiet and steady, feed ... buyer season ...

...—California choice and extra ... superfine ... Oregon and ...

...—Early Rose ... Garnet Chile 60 ... There is an improved demand and the ...

...—Small business doing; quotations nom...

...—Very quiet ... quoted at ... for all ...

...—Inactive and nominal.

...—Dull and easy.

...—Quiet, no change in values to re...

...—Light demand and market easy; fresh ... extra choice ... fresh California ... East.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Chicago, Nov 17.—Wheat lower ... Dec. ... Pork higher $11 40 January. Lard, ... January. Ribs ... January. Short ... cash.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, Nov 17.—Wheat easier, flour quiet ... quiet but steady, hides steady.

MONEY MARKET.

San Francisco, Nov 17.—Sterling exchange on London, 60 days, $4 81; documentary ...

...rate of interest ... per cent.

New York, Nov 17.—Silver bullion 1000 fine ...

...exchange, prime banks, long $4 81 ...

...commercial, from 1 to ... lower, documentary ...

London, Nov 17.—Consols ... money 100 ...

...English standard ... fine, per fine ...

...—Flat, 11s. 4s. 12s ...

...FOREIGN BREADSTUFFS REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

London, Nov 17.—Floating cargoes—Very dull ...

...passage and for shipment. ...

...—Wheats low, probably ... country markets ... steady ... deliveries past week ... in England frosty ... outlook ...

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Nov 17.—Spot market ... but ...

PARIS MARKETS.

Paris, Nov 17.—Spot wheat and flour quiet; country markets quiet.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SHIPPING NOTES.

...bark Martha Fisher is on the way to this ... the west coast ... the City of Madrid ... from ... Ayres ... ship Eve ... and ... today ... Charles Loring, arrived from the east ... command of ... years ...

DOMESTIC PORTS.

...Nov 17.—... Fresno passed ... Nov 6.—Sailed ... Kelso ...

San Francisco, Nov 17.—... ship ... Edwin ... Nov 17.—... arrived ... Nov 17.—... Rival ... Baker's bay ...

FOREIGN PORTS.

...Nov 8.—Arrived ... and San Francisco ... Nov 11.—Sailed ... bk ...

SPOKEN.

...ship Brodick Castle, Hull ... bk Mae's Dix, Hilton.

CURIOUS USEFUL AND SCIENTIFIC

ABOVE GROUND

...One of the greatest vegetable curiosities in existence is on exhibition at ... It is a potato vine filled with well developed potatoes, which grew out of the ground in the open air like tomatoes. They differ from potatoes which grow under ground ... as a rule, ... a slight green tinge.

A BOON FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.

...One of the trials of domestic life is the annoyance occasioned by putting down and taking up carpets under the old system of tacking. A New York inventor has just ... a substitute for this troublesome method. The improvement is in the use of a hooked clamped plate attached to small blocks or standards, and acted upon by springs for grasping and holding the edge of the carpet. It is claimed that by this invention carpets may be held without injury and be easily taken up and replaced without the use of tacks and hooks.

A WOMAN'S INGENUITY.

When Edison, genius and inventor that he is, had given two weeks of his valuable time going up and down on the New York elevated railroad trying to discover what caused its noise and a cure for it, he gave up the job. Then a little woman took it. She rode on the cars three days, was denied a place to stand on the rear platform, laughed at for her curiosity and politely snubbed by conductors and passengers. But she discovered what caused the noise, invented a remedy that was patented, and she was paid the sum of $10,000 and a royalty for ever. Her name is Mrs. Mary Walton, and she lives in New York city.—Troy Times.

A BEE'S WORKING TOOLS.

Naturalists say that the feet of the common working bee exhibit the combination of a basket, a brush and a pair of pincers. The brush, the hairs of which are arranged in symmetrical rows, are only to be seen with the microscope. With this brush of fairy delicacy the bee brushes its velvet robe to remove the pollen dust with which it becomes loaded while sucking up the nectar. Another article hollowed like a spoon, receives all the gleanings which the insect carries to the hive. Finally, by opening the one upon the other, by means of a hinge, these two pieces become a pair of pincers, which render important service in the construction of the combs.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

...

In 1... Fell, a blacksmith of Wyoming valley, Pennsylvania, first used anthracite coal or, as it was commonly called, "stone coal." Judge Fell made use of it for domestic heating in 1808. ... an experiment of burning the common stone coal of the valley in a grate in a common fire place in my house, and find it will answer the purpose of fuel, making a clear and better fire than burning wood in the common way." When the first coal was taken to Philadelphia no one would use it, thinking it was stone. In 18... the amount of anthracite coal mined in the United States amounted to over 35,000,000 ... value.

...

New Orleans Times-Democrat: Yesterday Col. A. W. ..., an old railroad man, formerly agent of the Illinois Central railroad, who now devotes his entire attention to his magnificent orange grove and truck farm, on the other side of the river, above Gretna, in conversation with some railroad friends, stated that he had six acres in cucumbers on his farm, sold to Chicago parties at $1 per dozen, and expected to get from 900 to 1600 barrels from the six acres. As there are fifty dozen cucumbers in a barrel, the colonel's sale would amount to fully $80,000 on this vegetable alone. He sold he paid no attention whatever to this market, but made all his sales to western markets, where greatly advanced prices rule. He also ships cabbage to Chicago.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR MATCHES.

The Grocers' Advocate has the following account of an ingenious contrivance to take the place of matches, and which it says, is now used by the watchmen in Paris in all the magazines where explosive or inflammable materials are kept. Take an oblong vial of the whitest and clearest glass, and put into it a piece of phosphorus about the size of a pea, pour some olive oil heated to the boiling point upon the phosphorus, fill the vial about one-third full, and then cork it tightly. To use the novel light remove the cork, allow the air to enter the vial, and then recork it. This empty space in the vial will become luminous, and the light obtained is equal to that of a lamp. When the light becomes dim its power can be increased by taking out the cork and allowing a fresh supply of air to enter the vial.

HOW CAMPHOR IS MADE.

The Druggist.

Camphor is made in Japan in this way. After a tree is felled to the earth it is cut up into chips which are laid in a tub or large iron pot partially filled with water, and placed over a slow fire. Through holes in the bottom of the tub steam slowly rises, and, heating the chips, generates oil and camphor. Of course the tub with the chips has a tightly fitting cover. From this cover a bamboo pipe leads to a succession of other tubs with bamboo connections, and the last of these tubs is divided into two compartments, one above the other, the dividing floor being perforated with small holes to allow the water and oil to pass to the lower compartment. The upper compartment is supplied with a straw layer, which catches and holds the camphor in crystal in deposit as it passes to the cooling process. The camphor is then separated from the straw, packed in wooden tubs and is ready for market. The oil is used by the natives for illuminating and other purposes.

BEAVER "KITTENS."

When beavers are taken at an early age they are easily domesticated, and so esteemed in the far west and fur countries that almost every trading post or camp can exhibit three or four. It is no uncommon occurrence to see one running about an Indian lodge, submitting patiently to the wiles and caprices of the little savages, or joining in their sports, and frequently receiving with the pappoose the nourishment from the maternal breast. The cry of the "kitten," too, is so exactly like that of an unweaned child that one is really mistaken for the other even by the initiated. On one occasion the writer visited a wigwam at Little Traverse, Mich., for the purpose of viewing a "real, live baby beaver." "He cry all same as papoose," remarked the squaw, as she brought the little fellow forward, at the same time giving him an unmerciful pinch, that caused him to set up a doleful little wail that, had he not been forewarned, he should certainly have believed to proceed from a minute black-eyed specimen of an aboriginal infant, that, swathed in cloth, laces and bark, and bound fast, mummy-like, to a board, stood leaning against the wall.

IT WAS A BOY.

A friend of the writer, who for more than forty years has been in the employment of the Dutch government, bears personal witness to the prevalence of the custom in Sumatra up till recent times. He was once making scientific investigations in the interior of that island, and was being entertained in the most hospitable manner by the native chief of the place he was in. A feast had been made to which he was bidden, and to which he went, taking his own native ... with him. The banquet had proceeded for some time without interruption, when at last, as a crown of the feast, ... was brought from the back of the house to the open ... where the repast was being held. This ... Dutch gentleman was on the point of eating his portion, having raised a portion of it to his lips, when his ... rushed forward and stopped him, saying, "Master, master, do not eat, it is a boy." The chief, on being questioned, admitted with ... pride at the extent of his hospitality, that in having the ... feast with him, he had ... a young ... the greatest ... the thigh ...

Halo ...

...

That is so," replied ... "and I've not got any curiosity to know," and off he drove.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the postoffice at Portland, Oregon, Nov 17, 1884. Persons calling for these letters will please state the date on which they are advertised.

WOMEN'S LIST.

Arquit Miss ...
Avery Helen Theresa
Allen Mrs Maggie
Armstrong Mrs Fannie
Anderson Miss Minnie
Beagle Miss C ...
Brown Mrs Matilda
Butler Mrs N ...
Bluford Miss ...
Brown Mrs H M
Bacon Miss Harriet
Berry Mrs Mary
Bradley Mrs Mattie F
Cohen Mrs Nellie
Colin Mrs A
Clark Mrs ...
Christensen Mrs ...
Copeland Mrs ...
Coulter Mrs Lillie
Cassidy Mrs Jenn
Daniel Mrs ...
Durant Mrs Madame
Dulce Mrs M F
Everett Miss ...
Flower Miss S ...
Fingray Mrs Ann
Freedom Mary
Fisher Jennie
Gilmore Miss Jennie
Goodwin Mrs ...
Goody Mrs ...
Gondull Mrs A
Harden Mrs
Hill Mrs Florence
Highgate Mrs
Hall Mrs Wm
Harmon Miss Ella W
Hill Mrs ...
Hughes Miss ...
Hollis Mrs D
Heath Mr ...
Harris Miss ...
Hall Miss Lottie
Irvine Mrs C
Jamieson Mrs ...
James Miss Sallie
Jones Miss Maggie
Johnson Annie
Johnson Miss Hattie
Ireland ...
Jerome Mrs ...
Jewell Mrs D W ...
Lowery Mrs
Lampton Kate
Myrtle Mrs ...
Mann Mrs ...
McCormick Mrs ...
McVay Mrs ...
Morris Mrs ...
Morris Mrs ...
Moore Mrs ...
Morris Mrs ...
Morris Mrs Olive
Niles Miss ...
Oaks ...
O'Kelly ...
Orr Mrs ...
Pollen Mrs ...
Price Mrs Clay
Phipps Mrs ...
Plummer Mrs Olli
Richards Emma
Roberts Miss ...
Reed Mrs Mary ...
Runyon Mrs ...
Rainwater Miss Emma
Redding Mrs
Reamer Mrs ...
Reamer Mrs ...
Reamer Miss ...
Reamer Mrs G W
Rieth Dora
Stone Miss Clara
Stephens Mrs ...
Stephens Mrs ...
Saunders Miss Sarah
Sesson Miss ...
Stair Miss ...
Smith Mrs ...
Smith Miss Annie
Smith Miss Ruben
Smith Miss Laura
Turner Miss Ella
Tuttle Mrs ...
Tuck ...
Tyler Mrs William
Tracy Mrs ...
Thuelsen Mrs Henry
Wood Miss Hazel
Wynn Mrs Fannie
Watt Mrs ...
Wingard Mrs ...
Williams Mrs Mattie
Warner Mrs Mary
Wheeler Mary
Whipple Miss H
Watt Miss Lizzie
Whitt Miss Lillie
Williams Miss ...
Withers Mrs ...

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Anderson R D
Anderson Robt
Abraham ...
Arnold Joseph
Ambrose S S
Allen ...
Adams Dr Wm
Armstrong Robt
Blakeley Wm F
Brown ...
Bradley ...
Baker ...
Brock ...
Birkler ...
Bates Joseph
Bacon ...
Baby ...
Best S W
Bryan ...
Bolger ...
Barrett ...
Bennett W J
Bellam ...
Bolinger John
Bond John
Carpenter Wm
Carter D W ...
Cooper F D
...
Collins ...
Crawford ...
Clyde ...
Campbell ...
Cohn ...
Chatterton H B
Cohen ...
Dunn ...
Davis Frank
Davis Wm
...
Duncan ...
Dean James
...
Emery Walter
...
Fletcher Louis
Fuller ...
Fields ...
Fuller ...
Foster ...
Ford ...
Frank Ernest
Farrell ...
Gillis Arthur
Gordon ...
Gooley John
Griffin John
Greer ...
Gardner ...
Goyio Marcell
Gilbreth Victor
Hamann Aug
Hayes John
Henry Wm ...
Hess ...
Hearn Joseph
Horton ...
Hook Eugene
Hudson ...
Harper R ...
Howell ...
Howard ...
Hunter Eddie
Jepling Willie
Jones ...
Johnson ...
Johnson Joseph
Johnson ...
Jacobs ...
Kalton Christ
Kelly ...
Kiff & Sons
...
Kessler ...
Kohler Karl
Latham ...
Larson ...
Mason John
Marsh ...
Mann Horace
Mason J
...
Monroe Herman
Mullick Otto
McGillev ...
McKinnon ...
McNamee ...
McAlliff Frank
McAndrews M
McElhany ...
McEwen Bros & ...
McFarland Dan
McAlister ...
Mather Wm ...
McLaughlin ...
McLaney Wm
McLane ...
Marshall J N
McCabe Alex
Newman Thos
Norris Bros &
Nightingale W
Nyberg Erik
Oaks L P
Oleson ...
Oliver Frank
O'Hara Joseph
Osborne Wm ...
Perrine ...
Perkins ...
Pierce John
Pierpont Charles
Paris Charlie
Prosser ...
Peterson J
Peterson ...
Pratt John W
Porter ...
Randall ...
Pendle ...
Robinson ...
Rams Henry
Russell ...
Ryan ...
Rees ...
Rust W W
Roberts Griffith
Robert John
Rose John
Sims Wm
Stetson ...
Stevens ...
Stevens ...
Spangler ...
Small ...
Scarman ...
Switzer ...
Sanford G B
Sparks John
Schuyler Jacob
Schafer ...
Schade John
Scott ...
Smith ...
Smith John
Smith ...
Schindel ...
Schafer ...
Schick ...
Stiles ...
Short ...
Stone Harry
Tisdall ...
Tuttle W B
Tracer C W
Taylor David
Walden ...
Wallin Carl
Wiseman John
Wenke ...
Wheeler Albert
Wittney ...
Walker W ...
Walker A ...
Withers Thos
Wills ...
Wright ...
Wilson
Wilson ...
Williams ...

GEO. A. STEEL, P. M.

THE HOTELS

HOLTON HOUSE.

...
S D Ives S F
T W Houk ...
Percy Scale, Walla Walla
A Schlesinger S F
Geo Terrill do
W S Strong & wf ...
O M Filpshe ... Pekin
W H Nelson, Dalles
R A ... Wallace
C H John ...
I H Kunzi, Umatilla
F H Sanderson ...

QUIMBY.

A Flemming, Albany
J C Johnson, Oregon
A J Buckle ...
Geo N Fawcett, Corvallis
W H Moffitt do
A F Morrison do
Mrs J C Robertson ...
J J Smith, Tacoma
H H Hunt do
A A Martin do
J H McC ... Oakland
R R Harrison S F
J W Williams do
H G James, Eugene
N Harper do
W A Church, Albany
C W Cline, Corvallis
Mrs Cameron S F
N S ... and wife
Gervais
Mrs J Merritt, Missouri
Mrs P C Warren, Astoria
J Miller and wife, Dayton
A W Fly, Tacoma
O M Godfrey do
John Frazier, Oregon
Mrs William S F
Mrs F L Watson S F
J R Shaw, Albany
J W Sharp do
H G Gibson do

ST. CHARLES.

Oliver Stead, Seattle
J H Helman, Scott
N Penfield & wf ...
J R Eames ...
W J Rhodes, Tacoma
J B Sperry, Heppner
J Bolman S F
H Albert, Skamokawa
Wm Burmingham, Tacoma
Nelson Seavey, Dallas
Miss Smith do
J H Martin, Looking Glass
F R Higgins, Ridge
Henry Smith, Alameda
Hugh Finnegan ...
Chris Wilson & ...
D J Clemniger ...
F M Pumphrey, Olequa
J W Hawkins do
R G Keatly do
J F Pordle do
J S Billsburg, Brownsville
D Brushe do
John Cannon, Astoria
F C Parker & wf do
W Rankin do
Henry Buckley, Pikton
J J Burns S F
J Abernethy do
J Mulliken do
Mrs H M Sears S F
Mrs Locks do
Mrs A T Willowby S F
E A Barrows, Kuppton

THE GILMAN.

J J Dahms, Oregon City
M Lane ...
C A McC ... Pomeroy
M Kluger, Cardiff
W O Moffitt, New York
Albert Kerr ...
A J J ... S F
J H ...
Mrs Bing & dau
E M Day, Cincinnati
J Biner, Walla Walla
R Kohler, Helena
J H Ware, Patah City
F M Stoddard ...
M C Fake, London Eng
C N S Lane do
M B Barnes do
W Wilkosell, Los Angeles
O H Hall, Oakland Cal
W Lair Hill, Dalles

OCCIDENTAL.

J W Walker, Astoria
H Reeves do
W Bright, Boston
J C Hunter & wf ...
E Hamilton, Astoria
W West, Tacoma ...
J Miller do
H Wade, Astoria
J B Emery do
J G A Westport
E W Hill, Salem
J N Adams, Woodland
C Rhodes, Chehalis
J Sullivan, San Fran
M Cain, Amity
J C H ... Salem
W S Powell, Dayton
John Jones do
A M Roberts, Sauvie's Isl
B Bittner, St Johns
J Pomeroy, Oregon City
B J Payne do
C Bolton, Vancouver
J Phillips do

MERCHANT HOTEL.

A Collins, Huntington
S S ... Scott
J Hurl ... Detroit
C Spinner do
J Ritz ... Walla Walla
Hugh Green, Dalls
J W French & wf ...
Dalles
C Long, Portland, Me
H W Carter ...
C W Colvig, Riddle, Or
C Butts, Astoria
J Boland, Olympia
J S Wilson do
J H Gray & wf, Tacoma
C J Benton do
J Schieffelin & wf, Corvallis
J W Crandall, Maine
J C Grimmell, Brooklyn
Miss Stewart & dau, Walla
Wai...
Miss M J ... Ballston
W S Cantlier, Eugene

MINING STOCKS

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov 17.

Alpha		Hale & Norcross	4
Alta		Mexican	0
Belcher	60	Mono	1 0
Best & Belcher		Mount Diablo	0
Bodie Con		Ophir	0
Bullion		Potosi	0
Bulwer		Savage	60
Chollar		Sierra Nevada	
Con Cal & Virginia		Union	
Crown Point		Yellow Jacket	1 1
Gould & Curry	60		

NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.

NEW YORK, Nov 17.

Nor Trans Pac Pfd		Northwestern	
Or Imp Bonds		Lake Shore	
Western Union		N Y Central	
Pacific Mail		Erie	

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Or & Trans		Western Union	
Or Imp Stock			

All's art and its tar disappear
From mouth and teeth, though dark and d...
And all becomes fresh, pure and clear,
If we but SOZODONT apply.
That magic wash—all now confess—
Gives to the mouth new loveliness.

INSURANCE

RAILROAD INSURANCE!

The Commercial Union Insurance Company,
OF LONDON.

Are now prepared ... Portland ...
GIBSON, CHURCH & CO., Agts Portland.

THE THAMES & MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital	£2,000,000
Reserve fund ...	£775,000
Deposit in Oregon	£10,000

Agency in Portland ... street.
... SCHUYLER, Agent.

THE OREGON

Fire and Marine Insurance Co,
OF PORTLAND OR.

Capital paid up	$200,000 00
Cash Assets	$611,875 94

M W FECHHEIMER, President
M S BURRELL, Vice President
EDWARD HALL, Secretary
PRINCIPAL OFFICE ... STARK ST.

Union Insurance Company

OF SAN FRANCISCO.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Capital ... $750,000.

BRANCH OFFICE FOR OREGON
No ... side Stark bet. Front & First, Portland.
JAMES ... Agent.

C. V. ANDREWS,
General Insurance Agent,
9 FIRST ST.

Phenix Insurance Company
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

American Steam Boiler Ins. Co.,
NEW YORK.

IMPERIAL, LONDON, NORTHERN, and QUEEN
Insurance Companies of London & Liverpool.
Deposit in Oregon $200,000.
... Pacific ... CORBITT & MACLEAY
General Agents for Oregon, Washington ... Idaho
Office 64 and 66 Front St., Portland Or.

Disorders ... frequently ... worry ... Frese's Hamburg ... taken as occasion re... ... relief from your troubles. ...

A SKIN OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER.

DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S
ORIENTAL CREAM
or Magical Beautifier.

Purifies as well as Beautifies the Skin. No other cosmetic will do it.

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Rash and Skin Diseases, and every blemish on Beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of ... years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure the preparation is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. The distinguished Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the haut ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend Gouraud's Cream as the least harmful of all skin preparations." One bottle will last six months, using it every day. Also Poudre Subtile removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin. Mme. M. B. T. GOURAUD, Sole Prop., 48 Bond St., N. Y. For sale by all druggists ... throughout the United States ... Beware of base imitations ... reward for arrest and proof of any one selling same.

Boast not thyself of to-morrow, for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth.
Proverbs xxvii 1.

The uncertainty ... the future ... UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY ... policy ... company's ...

WILLIAM F. MASON,
Room 15 Labbe Building, Portland, Or.

CLUETT'S CROWN COLLARS AND CUFFS
TRADE MARK.
MONARCH SHIRTS
SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS

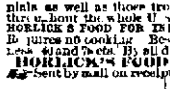
When you have had Catarrh long enough and want to be cured, just ask your Druggist for "DR. SYKES' Sure Cure for Catarrh," and "Atmospheric Inflator"—price only $1 50—or order direct from us. Pamphlet free.
S. G. SKIDMORE & CO.,
Druggists, 15 First st., Portland, Ore.

MANHOOD ...

260 Pages. Illustrated in cloth and gilt binding 50c money or postage ... paper covers 25c. This book contains all the curious ... doubtful or inquisitive want to know ... Health, Beauty, Happiness are promoted by its advice—who may marry, who not, why ... true to life. Sent sealed by DR. WHITTIER, St. Louis, Mo., the great Specialist. Consultation and pamphlet free.

BABY

Takes no other nourishment ... thrives ... hundreds of ... testimonials as well as those from reputable physicians throughout the whole U. S. testify to the worth of HORLICK'S FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS. Requires no cooking. Best food in health or sickness ... and 75 cts. By all druggists. Book sent free. HORLICK'S FOOD CO., Racine, Wis. Sent by mail on receipt of price in stamps.



RUPTURE

Absolutely cured in 30 to 90 days, by Dr. Pierce's Patent Magnetic Elastic Truss. Warranted the only Electric Truss in the world. Entirely different from all others. Perfect Retainer and is worn with ease and comfort night and day. Cured the renowned Dr. J. Simms of New York, and hundreds of others. New Illustrated pamphlet free, containing full information.
MAGNETIC ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY,
704 Sacramento St., cor. Kearny, San Francisco Cal.

VIGOR FOR WEAK MEN

Sufferers from Premature Decay, Nervous Debility ... Indiscretions ... excess, will find in the Marston Bolus a ... Stomach Medication ... MARSTON REMEDY CO., 46 W 14th St., New York.

SKIN DISEASES

SWAYNE'S OINTMENT CURES

Tetter, Salt Rheum ... Sores, Pimples, Eczema, all ... Skin Eruptions ... no matter how obstinate or long standing. At Druggists ...

Manhood Restored. ...

---

48 FOR MEN ... six hours ... three days ... Drug Store 15 N ... Front st. Portland ...
Eleventh ... No. 2 ...

Allen's Brain Food ... Botanical Extract ... permanently ... cures Nervous Debility and all weakness of Generative system ... $1 for $5 ... by mail from J. H. Allen ... 1st ave. New York.

VIGOR For Men. Quick, sure, safe. Book free. Civiale Agency, 160 Fulton st. New York.

BANKS

AINSWORTH & CO.,

BANKERS,

Third and Oak.

...TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

A Safe Deposit Department

...
SAFES RENTED ... terms.
Superior facilities for the ... safe keeping of ...

London and San Francisco Bank,

LIMITED.

Capital and Reserve $2,300,000

Head Office, 22 Old Broad st., London.

This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business, issues ... and travellers' credits available in any city in the world.

Portland Branch 48 First st.
W. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

Ladd & Tilton, Bankers,

Transact a General Banking Business.

INTEREST allowed on Time Deposits.
COLLECTIONS made at all points on favorable terms.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued available in Europe and the Eastern States.
SIGHT EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, Omaha, San Francisco and all the principal points in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and British Columbia.
EXCHANGE sold on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort and Hongkong.

D. P. THOMPSON, President. J. DEKUM, Vice Pres. R. L. DURHAM, Cashier.

The Portland Savings Bank

OF PORTLAND, OR.

PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Transacts a general Banking Business ... New York, San Francisco and all principal points in the Northwest.

Directors:

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Frank Dekum, E. J. Jeffery, W. A. Spencer,
E. S. Kearney, J. M. Walte, W. K. Smith,
S. Hirsch, Geo. H. Durham.

Union Block, cor. Second and Stark sts.

First National Bank

OF PORTLAND.

President, HENRY FAILING.
Vice President, H. W. CORBETT.
Cashier, G. E. WITHINGTON.

LETTERS OF CREDIT ... available ... Europe and the Eastern States.

SIGHT EXCHANGE AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER sold on New York, ... Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco ...

SIGHT AND SIXTY DAY BILLS ... in sums to suit ... London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort on the Main, Hongkong.

COLLECTIONS ... at all accessible points.

O. & W.

Mortgage Savings Bank

OF OREGON.

... Portland, Or.

WILLIAM REID, President. WILLIAM LOWE, Cashier.
ROBERT BELL, Vice President.

INTEREST ALLOWED DEPOSITORS

Four months 4 per cent.
Six months 5 ...
Nine months 5 ...
One Year 6

SIX MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SINCE 1871
Loaned over Farm and City Properties.

VAN B. DELASHMUTT, President. W. W. THAYER, Vice President. ... Cashier.

Metropolitan Savings Bank.

OF PORTLAND, OR.

PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Rates: 3 per cent. per annum on deposits for three months; 4 per cent. per annum on deposits for six months; six per cent. per annum on deposits for 12 months.

Directors:

W. W. Thayer, J. D. Shattuck, Van B. DeLashmutt,
C. H. Dodd, J. L. Smith, Ira F. Powers,
B. W. Scott, F. W. ..., C. H. ...
R. M. ... Yates

N. E. cor. First and Stark Sts.

Bank of British Columbia.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid up Capital and Reserve $2,000,000

Head Office, 28 Cornhill, London.
Branches: Portland, San Francisco, Victoria.

This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business. Loans made. Bills Discounted. Commercial Credits granted. Deposits received on current account subject to check. Also Interest Certificates ...

FRED. K. TOWNSEND, Manager.

JAMES STEEL, President. W. C. JOHNSON, Vice President. L. A. MACRUM, Cashier.

Willamette Savings Bank

OF PORTLAND, OR.

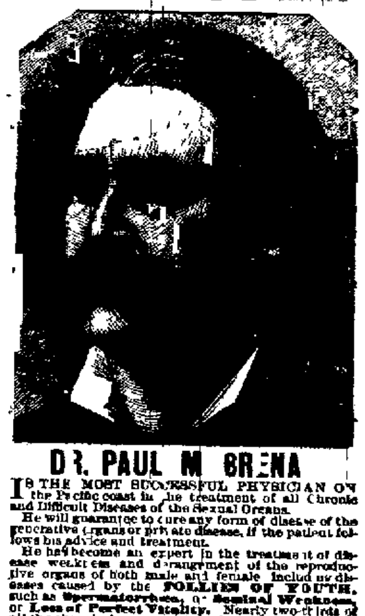
No. 26 Washington Street,

PAYS INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS.

RATES—3 per cent per annum on deposits for three months, 4 per cent per annum on deposits for six months, and 6 per cent per annum on deposits for twelve months.

Directors:

J. Loewenberg, Jas. A. Cock, S. D. Smith,
L. Fleischner, J. F. Watson, J. K. Gill,
W. C. Johnson, James Steel, H. L. Hoyt,
L. A. Macrum, Jos. A. Strowbridge



DR. PAUL M. BRENAN

IS THE MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN ON the Pacific coast in the treatment of all Chronic and Difficult Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

He will guarantee to cure any form of disease of the generative organs or private disease, if the patient follows his advice and treatment.

He has become an expert in the treatment of disease, weakness and derangement of the reproductive organs of both male and female, including diseases caused by the FOLLIES OF YOUTH, such as Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, or Loss of Perfect Vitality. Nearly two-thirds of all the chronic diseases spring either directly or indirectly from some derangement of the sexual system, and yet this subject is neglected by a majority of the Medical Profession.

Persons afflicted by any form of sexual disease or weakness often delay in calling upon the proper physician in time from a sense of modesty and sometimes from ignorance, and permit those diseases to exist until their constitution becomes corrupted, their organization broken down and the hope of future happiness blighted in death, before a welcome messenger to carry them out of their miserable existence. Everything strictly confidential under all circumstances. Lost manhood perfectly restored.

Catarrh, Bronchitis, Throat Diseases, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint and all diseases of the Eye and Ear, Stomach and Bladder, he can cure without fail if they are curable, and if not he will tell you so.

Consultation Free, and a list of printed questions sent to those living at a distance who cannot consult him personally. Enclose postage stamp for list.

Office—Nos. 182 and 184 Third street, corner of Alder, opposite Masonic Hall.

Office Hours—10 to 12 A. M., 2 to 5 and 7 to 9 P. M.

All letters of professional business must be addressed to Dr. Paul M. Brenan & Co., Portland, Or ...

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC VETERINARY SPECIFICS

FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, DOGS, HOGS, and POULTRY.

FOR TWENTY YEARS Humphreys' Homeopathic Veterinary Specifics have been used by Farmers, Stock Breeders, Livery Stable and Turfmen, Horse Railroads, Manufacturers, Coal Mine Companies, Travel'g Hippodromes and Menageries and others handling stock, with perfect success.

Humphreys' Veterinary Manual ... pp. sent free by mail on receipt of price ...
Pamphlets sent free on application.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC MED. CO.,
109 Fulton Street, New York.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28

Vital Weakness and Prostration from over work or indiscretion, is radically and promptly cured by it. Been in use 20 years,—is the most successful remedy known. Price $1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial of powder for $5, sent post free on receipt of price. Humphreys' Homeo. Med. Co. Illust. Catalogue free. 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

DR. C. ... ELECTRIC BELT FOR ...

... BELT or Regenerator ... cure of ... generative organs ... electricity ... restore them to healthy action. Do not confound this with Electric Belts advertised to cure all ills from head to toe ... information address Cheever Electric Belt Co. ... Washington St., Chicago.

RIVER STEAMERS

NOTICE—STEAMER BATONA LEAVES ... street wharf ... for Oregon City ... leaves Oregon City ...

STEAMER ENTERPRISE—JOBBING ON COLUMBIA and Willamette rivers ... JOHN LEAVENS & CO. ... foot of Morrison ...

For Cowlitz River.

Steamer JOS. KELLOGG, from foot of ... Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at ... M. ... Kalama ... Freight Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

For Sellwood, Milwaukie and Oswego.

The Steamer City of Sellwood
Leaves SELLWOOD ... 8:30 A. M. ...
... Sunday.

Vancouver Transportation Co.'s

STEAMER ... OF VANCOUVER,

... leave Portland at ... A. M. daily ... For freight ... A. F. ... street.

TOWING between ...

Steamer Manzanillo

Leaves Morrison street wharf every ... morning ... Monday, Wednesday and Friday ... CLATSKANIE and way landings, returning ... Thursdays and Saturdays.

Portland and LaCamas Route.

Change of Time.

On and after ... 1884 ... will leave ... For freight ... W. H. BUCHANAN, Master.

For Astoria—Fast Line.

The steamer FLEETWOOD, which has been thoroughly refitted for ... and ... Passengers by this line connect with the train for ...

U. B. SCOTT, President.

SHIPPING

Br. Bk. "Archer,"

Of ... ding ... for ...

Liverpool to Astoria and Portland,

... For further particulars ... apply ...
MEYER WILSON & CO., Portland.
... WILSON MEYER & CO. ...
... Liverpool ...

FISHERMEN!
Twines and Netting
MANUFACTURED BY THE
Baltimore Twine and Net Company.
WM. J. HOOPER & SON,
No. 6 South ... Street, Baltimore, Md.
... agents ...

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

W. S. MASON,

(Late of McCraken & Mason, and successor to ...)

Wholesale Grocer & Commission Merchant,

Nos. 2 and 4 North Front st.
Portland, Or.

R. C. JANION & SON,

Portland, Or.

IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Receive consignments of
Coal, Tin Plates, Pig Iron, Salt, Fire Bricks, Bags, Chemicals, Earthenware, Wines, and Liquors, etc., etc.

MEYER, WILSON & CO., San Francisco, Cal. WILSON, MEYER & CO., Liverpool, Eng.

MEYER, WILSON & CO.,

(Successors to ... Portland, Or.)

Shipping and Commission Merchants.

... shipments of Wheat and Flour. Orders ... our direct line of sailing ships from Liverpool to Portland for J. B. White & Bro's Cement. ... Iron, Coal, Coke, English Salt, Fire Bricks ... Tin and Terne Plates, etc.

MARKETS

JOHN F. O'SHEA. J. B. O'SHEA.

O'SHEA BROS.

Butchers & Packers
AND DEALERS IN
All Kinds of Fresh & Cured Meats.

Special attention given to supplying ships.
Stalls 22, 23 and 24 Central Market,
Portland, Or.

PACIFIC MARKET

M. M. SPAULDING. THOS. PAPWORTH.

SPAULDING & PAPWORTH,

BUTCHERS AND PACKERS, DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF MEATS.
Corner Third and Ash Streets

A. H. JOHNSON,

CENTRAL MARKET,
Wholesale Butcher and Packer.
Special attention paid to supplying ships.
Highest cash price paid for all kinds of fat stock.

THIS GREAT STRENGTHENING REMEDY and NERVE TONIC

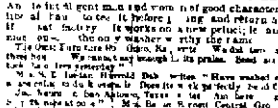
CURES WITH UNFAILING CERTAINTY Nervous and Physical Debility, Loss of Vitality, Seminal Weakness, ... Involuntary ... Weakness, Drains upon the System, Over sensitive Conditions, PROSTATITIS ... and Bladder Complaints, Diseases of the Blood, Eruptions ... youthful follies or excesses. RESTORING VIGOR OF MANHOOD ... NO MATTER HOW COMPLICATED THE CASE MAY BE. A PERMANENT CURE ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED. Price ... per bottle, or five bottles for $10 ... DR. C. D. SALFIELD ... San Francisco ...

Trial Bottle Free

TO THE UNFORTUNATE.

DR. GIBBON'S Dispensary, No. 623 Kearny St., San Francisco, established in 1854 for the treatment of Sexual and Seminal Diseases, such as Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis in all its forms, Seminal Weakness and Impotency. Loss of Manhood permanently cured. The sick and afflicted should not fail to call upon him. The doctor has visited the hospitals of Europe and obtained a great deal of valuable information, which he is competent to impart to those in need of his services. DR. GIBBON will make no charge unless he effects a cure. Persons cured at home ... All communications strictly confidential. Send ten dollars for a package of medicine. Address Dr. J. F. GIBBON, Box 1957, San Francisco, Cal. (Mention Daily Oregonian.)

I WANT AGENTS TO SELL THE MISSOURI STEAM WASHER



An intelligent man and woman of good character ... a ... a fortune ... It works on a new principle ... J. WORTH, 1710 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

... SEMINAL WEAKNESS, LOSS OF MANHOOD ... PROSTATORRHEA ... DR. LIEBIG'S INVIGORATOR ... Price ... $1.00 per package, 6 packages $10.00. Guide to Health ... DR. LIEBIG'S DISPENSARY for Diseases of Men ... 400 Geary St., San Francisco, Cal.

RAILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS

Oregon R'y & Navigation Co.

OCEAN DIVISION

LEAVE PORTLAND AT MIDNIGHT	LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO AT 10 A. M.
Oregon ... Nov ...	Columbia, Wed ... Nov 5
State ... Nov ...	Queen ... Nov ...
Columbia ... Nov ...	State ... Sat ... Nov 15
Queen ... Nov ...	Columbia ... Nov ...
State ... Nov ...	Queen ... Nov ...
Columbia ... Nov ...	... Nov ...
Queen ... Nov ...	Columbia ... Nov 5

RAIL DIVISION

Transfer steamer ... leaves Ash street wharf, Portland, daily at 10:40 A. M. ...

Main Line Passenger Trains ...

Through Sleeping Cars ...

Emigrant Trains leave East Portland at ... A. M.

Emigrant Sleepers are run through to St. Paul without change ... Emigrants are carried on ... Trains.

MIDDLE COLUMBIA RIVER DIVISION.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY

... for Dalles at ... A. M.
... Dalles ...

Leave Portland	Mon	Tu	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
Astoria & Low ...	6 AM	AM	AM	6 AM	AM	6 AM
Dayton Or		AM		AM	AM	
Salem						
Corvallis	6 AM				6 AM	

NARROW GAUGE DIVISION EAST SIDE.

Between PORTLAND and ... WEST STAYTON.

... for West Stayton leave Portland at ... A. M. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday ... Brownsville ... Lebanon Junction ... land at ... on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

WEST SIDE

BETWEEN PORTLAND, SHERIDAN AND AIRLIE.

... leave ... at ... A. M. Returning, leave Airlie ... Portland at ...

Freight ... Narrow Gauge ... W. and ... respectively.

General Offices cor. Front and D sts.

C. H. PRESCOTT, Manager. A. L. STOKES, G. F. & P. Agent.
A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent.

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE.

Northern Pacific Railroad.

278 Miles.

The Shortest Line to Chicago and all Points East and the only line running through trains between Portland and St. Paul and Minneapolis

REMEMBER

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

Is the ONLY LINE running

Passenger Trains
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars
Palace Dining Cars ...
Luxuriant Day Coaches
Emigrant Sleepers ...
From Washington and Oregon Points
To The East.

SEE THAT YOUR TICKETS READ

Via the Northern Pacific R R and St Paul and Minneapolis ...

Leave Portland at 11:40 A. M. daily ... for all points east ...

PACIFIC DIVISION.

Trains leave ... for all points ... Puget Sound ...

CHAS. S. FEE, G. P. & T. Agt, St. Paul.
A. D. CHARLTON, Gen'l W. ..., No. 2 Washington ...

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA

VIA

Oregon & California R. R.

And Connections.

... between Portland and San Francisco ... Only 24 hours staging.
Fare to San Francisco $32 to Sacramento $30

Leave Portland at 7:30 A. M. daily (except Sunday). Arrive ... Close connections made at Ashland with stages of the California and Oregon Stage Company.

(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)

East Side Division

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND ASHLAND.

Mail Train.

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	7:30 A. M.	Ashland	...
Ashland	5:45 A. M.	Portland	...

Albany Express Train

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	4:00 P. M.	Lebanon	... P. M.
Lebanon	4:45 A. M.	Portland	... A. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars leave Portland Mondays and Thursdays. Returning leaves Ashland Tuesdays and Fridays.

The O. & C. R. R. Ferry makes connection with all the regular trains on the East Side Div. from foot of F St.

West Side Division

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS.

Mail Train.

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	... A. M.	Corvallis	4:30 P. M.
Corvallis	8:30 A. M.	Portland	3:... P. M.

Express Train.

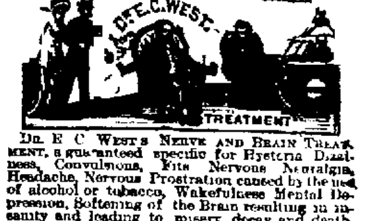
LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	5:00 P. M.	McMinnville	8:00 P. M.
McMinnville	5:45 A. M.	Portland	8:... A. M.

Local tickets for sale and baggage checked at company's town office, cor. Stark and Second streets. Tickets for principal points in California can only be procured and baggage checked at company's office, Corner F and Front Sts., Portland, Or.

Freight will not be received for shipment after five o'clock P. M. on either the East or West Side Divisions.

R. KOEHLER, Manager. E. P. ROGERS, G. F. & Pass. Agent.

NERVOUS DEBILITY!



DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of power in either sex, Involuntary Losses, and Spermatorrhœa caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by

WOODARD, CLARKE & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE. ONLY $1

BY MAIL POST PAID.

KNOW THYSELF.

A Great Medical Work on Manhood.

Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline in Man, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries resulting from indiscretions or excesses. A book for every man, young, middle aged and old. It contains 125 prescriptions for all acute and chronic diseases, each one of which is invaluable. So found by the author, whose experience for 23 years is such as probably never before fell to the lot of any physician. 300 pages, bound in beautiful French muslin, embossed covers, full gilt, guaranteed to be a finer work in every sense—mechanical, literary and professional—than any other work sold in this country for $2.50, or the money will be refunded in every instance. Price only $1.00 by mail, post paid. Illustrative sample 6 cents. Send now. Gold medal awarded the author by the National Medical Association, to the officers of which he refers.

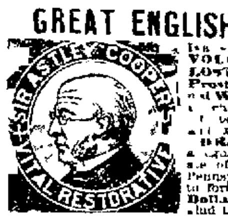
The Science of Life should be read by the young for instruction and by the afflicted for relief. It will benefit all.—London Lancet.

There is no member of society to whom THE SCIENCE OF LIFE will not be useful, whether youth, parent, guardian, instructor or clergyman.—Argonaut.

Address the Peabody Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4 Bulfinch street, Boston, Mass., who may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience. Chronic and obstinate diseases that have baffled the skill of all other physicians a specialty. Such treated successfully without an instance of failure. Mention this paper.

HEAL THYSELF

GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY



Is a certain cure for Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, Prostatorrhea, and Weakness ... and all ... excesses. DR. MINTIE, ... a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, will agree to forfeit Five Hundred Dollars for a case of this kind the VITAL RESTORATIVE (under his special advice and treatment) will not cure. Price $1.50 a bottle; four times the quantity, $5.00. Sent to any address confidentially. A. E. MINTIE, M. D., 11 Kearney st., San Francisco. Send for pamphlet and list of questions.

SAMPLE BOTTLE FREE

Will be sent to any one applying by letter, stating symptoms, sex and age. Strict secrecy in regard to all business transactions.

The Oregonian.

[illegible] MORNING, NOVEMBER 18, 1884

THE PORTLAND COUNCIL

Ordinances Passed—An [illegible]—Another Suggested Improvement, Etc.

[illegible] meeting [illegible] last evening. [illegible] president of the council presided. [illegible]

[illegible] was a [illegible] of the [illegible] transacted.

PETITIONS AND REMONSTRANCES

[illegible] part owners [illegible] corner of Third and [illegible] M. Fields [illegible] referred to the [illegible] water.

[illegible] Howell [illegible] remonstrating [illegible] of Seventh street [illegible] for street purposes is part of a tract [illegible] the heirs of [illegible] to condemn the strip [illegible] interfere with certain plans regarding the future [illegible] out of said tract.

[illegible] no objection for the present to allow the public the use of said strip "without prejudice to the rights of the estate hereafter." Referred to the committee on streets.

From forty-three "citizens and taxpayers," asking the appointment of John W. Fear, as [illegible] man. Referred to the committee on health and police.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS.

From the street commissioner, reporting that Mrs. Ella T. Wo[illegible], [illegible] Graham and W. [illegible] not complied with the ordinance [illegible] sidewalk in front [illegible] on the east side [illegible] referred to the city attorney.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

From the committee on streets, with certificates of city surveyor and street commissioner, [illegible] approving work [illegible] by [illegible] Reports adopted and warrants ordered drawn for the several [illegible]

[illegible]

ORDINANCES.

Supplemental to ordinance No. 7, entitled "An ordinance to provide for the time and manner [illegible] streets," read first time.

To allow a fee of $[illegible] to the city attorney in the suit of the Oregon Real Estate Association against the city, passed.

To amend section 1 of ordinance 418, concerning [illegible] passed. This is mainly directed at the [illegible] product of hotel runners and [illegible] at the railroad depots.

MOTIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

By Smith, that the mayor and city [illegible] be directed to execute the note of the city for the sum of seven thousand dollars, for the term of [illegible] months, interest not to exceed 10 per cent per annum. Carried. Adjourned.

THE EAST SIDE

The old folks' concerts to be given under the auspices of the ladies of the Baptist church are set for Monday and Tuesday evenings, November 24 and 25, at Neppach's hall.

The ladies' relief society of East Portland will hold an adjourned meeting in the lecture room of the Presbyterian church this (Tuesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock. A full meeting is desired.

In the suit of [illegible] against the city of East Portland, argument on the motion to vacate the injunction was to have been heard yesterday, but the filing of a replication by the plaintiff had the effect of taking the case over.

The wheelbarrow race staked on the election is announced to come off Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. By the terms of the agreement Mr. D. T. Leathers [illegible] to wheel Mrs. [illegible] Keen [illegible] street from the corner of [illegible]

The elevated roadway and sidewalks on J street west of Third are completed, except the [illegible] in front of John [illegible] building, on the corner of Water street, which encroaches upon the street about six inches. The balance of the work was favorably reported upon and accepted at the council meeting last evening.

SALEM NOTES

SALEM, Nov. 17.

[illegible] Robert Clow [illegible] county is in the city.

The ladies of [illegible] church are making arrangements for a public Thanksgiving dinner.

Mrs. [illegible] will spend the winter in this city as the guest of Mrs. F. W. Hirsch.

[illegible] returns to be [illegible]

Mrs. [illegible] returned home this morning from a visit to The Dalles, having partially recovered from her recent severe illness.

Miss Eva Earhart returned home on Saturday evening last from the Dalles where she has been attending school for several months past.

Efforts are being made to secure the services of the Home Amusement club band of this city for the democratic celebration in Portland.

The [illegible] dramatic troupe appeared at Reed's opera house on Saturday evening last, and gave their audience an excellent performance.

Gov. Moody has recently appointed the following notaries public for Oregon: J. P. Galbraith, [illegible] Edward H. Miller, Portland; W. [illegible] Nutting, Oregon City; C. E. Chausler, Grant's Pass; T. P. Hackleman, Albany.

George Humphrey of Albany came down on Saturday last with Ben Bey, an escaped patient from the asylum. George says that P. P. Hogan of Roseburg is booked as United States marshal [illegible] the district [illegible] of the election of the democratic ticket.

The annual meeting of the guild of St. Paul's Episcopal parish will be held on Wednesday evening next, after which the ladies will receive their friends in the school room adjoining the church. All friends of the congregation are invited to participate.

The Home Amusement Club band has organized for the ensuing year by the election of [illegible] M. Marris, F. B. Piper, W. E. Dugan, H. [illegible] and E. H. Forsythe as a board of directors. Prof. [illegible] efficient services will be retained for another year.

The democrats held a meeting on Saturday evening last and decided upon celebrating Cleveland and Hendricks' election in this city on Thursday, November [illegible], and it is their intention to have a grand time—a [illegible] in the afternoon and torchlight procession in the evening.

C. [illegible] of this city was accidentally shot [illegible] in the hands of Walter Huston. It was the old story of fooling with firearms [illegible] [illegible]

The city election, which occurs December 1, is beginning to attract attention. Among the candidates named for mayor we hear of [illegible] W. W. [illegible], Captain J. [illegible] and J. M. [illegible] for city recorder [illegible] M. Patterson and [illegible] W. [illegible] for city marshal, John Knight and M. [illegible] A councilman is to be elected [illegible]

OUTGOING PASSENGERS.

[illegible] the Pacific [illegible] the following:

[illegible] Mr. Birdsall
[illegible] Potter & wife
[illegible] M. Fuller
[illegible] Mrs. [illegible]
[illegible] W. H. [illegible]
[illegible] A. V. Trask
[illegible] M. J. [illegible]
[illegible] W. F. Jones
[illegible] Edwin Sands & wife
[illegible] Mrs. A. Kline
[illegible] Mrs. Strong & wife
[illegible] Rodney Scott & wife
[illegible] Mr. Mellot
[illegible] L. Hart
[illegible] W. H. Marrow

So far [illegible] stock shipments [illegible] the Northern Pacific have amounted to 880 car loads, or between 70,000 and 80,000 head. The [illegible] has not as yet [illegible]

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Colfax [illegible] paper.

[illegible] throng [illegible] at the S[illegible] yards.

[illegible] [illegible] for train [illegible]

There are 200 pupils in the school at [illegible]

[illegible] reports business improving [illegible]

[illegible] Interests.

The [illegible] Isaac W[illegible] with the [illegible]

Henry L[illegible] of Medical Lake, had [illegible] of [illegible] last.

The salmon hatchery at Rogue river has a [illegible] of 100,000 young fish.

The newspaper men report a scarcity [illegible] for small houses at Olympia.

The woolen mills at Dayton are in full blast. They employ about twenty hands.

About twenty residence buildings are in course of erection at Spokane Falls.

Wages have been reduced among the mechanics at the railway shops in Tacoma.

[illegible] of Starbuck, Columbia county, is all [illegible] to raising fifty-pound cabbage.

[illegible] Clark, the long missing [illegible] is in the hands of his friends.

Scarlet fever is prevalent in Central [illegible] The schools have been closed on this account.

The *East Oregonian* has passed on to its [illegible] year, and is evidently prosperous.

The ladies of Chehalis celebrated the democratic victory at Long's hall on Saturday.

The foothills of Columbia county are proving valuable localities for the hardier kinds of fruit.

Two hundred and sixty car-loads of wheat were sent out of Waitsburg during the last ten days.

[illegible] close everywhere this year. Hill was elected treasurer of King county by a majority of [illegible]

Among those who voted at Centralia last week was Mrs. Anna M. Church, daughter-in-law of Mrs. David Lister of Tacoma.

In Walla Walla and Columbia counties there are several cases of glanders among the horses. The stockmen are necessarily alarmed.

Estimating on the basis of the latest returns of the vote, less the woman vote of 10,000, Washington territory has a population of [illegible]

The new $10,000 Presbyterian church at Walla Walla was opened for services yesterday. It is said to be one of the handsomest churches in the territory.

In Walla Walla valley grain everywhere looks beautiful and as healthy as it usually is in years in the spring. The fall rains and mild spring weather [illegible] and nothing can prevent the next harvest from being a bountiful one.

A. P. Gibson and wife, living near Dayton, Columbia county, met with an accident a few days ago which came near being fatal to both. Mr. Gibson's team ran away, the wagon was overturned, and both he and his wife were seriously injured in the fall.

On Thursday last the railroad company made a clean sweep and discharged every section gang on the western division, and the carpenter force has been reduced to one gang between Sprague and Missoula, and a good many are wondering what this is all about.

S. H. Brown, of Walla Walla valley, sold the entire product of his large orchard to parties in Montana at prices netting him [illegible] cents per pound, equating him [illegible] cents for wheat with a good average crop. Adding to this the increased value of orchard lands and the pleasant nature of the business one would come to the conclusion that there is money in fruit.

It is with great regret, says the Walla Walla *Statesman*, we hear that Lieutenant [illegible] W. Sibley, Second cavalry, and his charming wife will leave us in a short time for Jefferson barracks, where he will be appointed to special duty. Both he and his wife have been especial favorites since they have been here and their loss will indeed be felt.

According to the books of the territorial treasurer the total cash receipts for the year ending June 30, 1884, were $80,840 79. The disbursements for the same time were $66,[illegible], leaving, with former balance in the treasury at that date, $47,901 [illegible] The receipts for the quarter ending September [illegible] current year, were $23,[illegible], and disbursements $[illegible], balance on hand, $31,660 51.

The authorities of Spokane complain that a very significant item of county expense is getting to be the care of paupers and it is time to make some move in the direction of securing a county poor farm. As an indication of what the care of the poor now costs the county, it may be reported that $1358 have been expended since the first of September [illegible] to have purchased a good farm with buildings suitable for [illegible] necessaries in addition.

[illegible] Jamison died at Centralia [illegible] has been a great and patient sufferer from that terrible disease cancer. A great deal of time and money has been spent in trying to stop the ravages of the disease, but in vain. His neighbors say of him that he was a good neighbor, an honest man, and a thorough Christian, and this is glory enough. Death had no sting for him for he longed to be with his Master, [illegible] so long and earnestly served.

Mr. J. E. [illegible] of Whatcom is making arrangements to open a coal shaft near the head of Whatcom lake on the south arm and only 2[illegible] yards from the surveyed line of railroad leading from that place to Seattle. He has engaged an experienced coal man, Fred [illegible] to open the vein for him and expects to prosecute the work as rapidly as possible. This coal contains 70 per cent of carbon, and is said to be of very good quality. Being so near the navigable waters of the lake, but little trouble should be experienced in getting it to market.

During the month of October sixteen vessels arrived at Puget Sound [illegible] to sail foreign. During the same period sixteen vessels sailed foreign. Of these one was a ship, six were barks, [illegible] were barkentines, four were schooners and one was a brig, twelve sailed under the American flag, two under the British, one under the Chilian and one under the Norwegian. Seven loaded at Port Blakely, four at Tacoma, two at Utsalady, two at Port Ludlow, and one at Port Gamble; two sailed for Panama, five for Honolulu, six for Australia [illegible] for Coquimbo and one for Tavaku.

The following official announcement settles the much disputed question of the county seat of Lincoln: Sprague, Nov. 14, 1884. The sheriff's office of the county of Lincoln is now in this city, the same being voted the county seat of Lincoln county, where all business pertaining to my office will be attended to. John Cody, Sheriff. Sprague, Nov. 14, 1884—Sprague having been declared the permanent county seat of Lincoln county by the board of canvassers of the returns of the general election held Nov. 4, 1884, notice is hereby given that the office of county auditor is now open during business hours to transact any business pertaining thereto. P. K. Spencer, county auditor Lincoln county, W. T. The following is the official vote: Sprague 1180, Davenport 819, Harrington 202.

A syndicate of English capitalists, it is said, will shortly construct iron works in the territory. The company [illegible] Mr. Davis, [illegible] in England, has visited the iron mines in Skagit county several times and reports the [illegible] Mr. Davis also thinks the iron ore from Texada Island good [illegible] with that from the Skagit mines. The experts sent [illegible] from England report that iron near the Sound can be manufactured at the rate of $8 [illegible] ton and sold at $[illegible], giving them a good profit. [illegible] Ship Harbor, which is a short distance south of Whatcom. The company estimate that [illegible] per cent of their [illegible] will be shipped to foreign countries—hence [illegible] harbor is one of the principal objects for consideration.

Coming from Douglas county recently [illegible] [illegible] western portion [illegible] [illegible] grown [illegible] of the [illegible] products. [illegible] [illegible] the territory [illegible]

A correspondent just returned from [illegible] of the Kettle river [illegible] about three miles above Badger mountain, represents the stream about fifty feet wide on the average, quite deep [illegible]

[illegible] further from the [illegible]

[illegible] back from the Columbia [illegible] in the steam[illegible] [illegible] for [illegible] miles in length. The [illegible] grand, and [illegible] the [illegible] bluffs are quite steep, but [illegible] of [illegible] for horses and cattle [illegible] several places.

The following are the particulars of the shooting scrape between Clements and Kenney at Farmington, W. T., last Sunday. Kenney had [illegible], his wife, who had left home [illegible] shelter with her brother-in-law, Mr. Clements. In the evening Kenney called at Clements' [illegible] armed with an axe, and [illegible] demanded admittance and, seeing the presence of his wife, [illegible] threatened to [illegible] Mr. Clements then interfered and endeavored by word to stop the proceedings. Kenney at once turned upon Clements, approaching with uplifted weapon in a threatening manner. Clements asked his boy to bring him his shotgun. No sooner was the gun in Clements' hands than Kenney, who had not carried out his first threat, again advanced in the attitude of attack. Clements warned him. Kenney still advancing and threatening to cut him, Clements fired. The gun was loaded with shot and the charge tore away one side of Kenney's head, killing him almost instantly. It is said that Kenney struck, in the act of falling, and that the club grazed Clements' head. The shooting caused a vast amount of excitement in the usually quiet little town. Kenney was buried Monday. Clements had his trial Tuesday and was bound over to the next term of the circuit court in the sum of $1000.

Last Sunday a respectably dressed man came into [illegible] and asked the hotel keeper that he could walk out in the streets. On being answered in the affirmative he passed out and walked to Mr. Frank Swen's. A number of men were standing there and he asked one of them if many people would come out to hear him if he lectured that evening on religion. He then commenced talking and acting strangely, and the gentlemen thinking him crazy, took him into custody and marched him to the office of Dr. French. That gentleman after a lengthy examination pronounced him an escaped lunatic and said to keep him in custody, as he was liable to become dangerous at any time. The sheriff was immediately sent for and deputized Walter Strobel and Frank Swen to take him to the insane asylum at Steilacoom. Sunday night he obtained possession of a brick and was just raising it to strike James Ewart, who was guarding him, when Frank Swen seized his arms from behind. He also tried to strike one of his keepers with a bottle, and it required three men to keep him safe all night. He left on Monday morning for Steilacoom in charge of the two deputies, but as they are not back yet the people are beginning to fear that he [illegible] these two newly fledged officers in and escaped.

EASTERN OREGON.

Bishop Morris is in eastern Oregon.

A union church is being built at Adams.

The Pendleton public schools register 350 pupils.

Eight papers in eastern Oregon take wheat on subscription.

Mr. Jeffries has taken editorial charge of the *S[illegible]* at Union.

Twenty-five students are enrolled at the normal school in Weston.

One county in Washington territory elected a woman school superintendent.

A cabbage weighing forty pounds was grown in Lower valley, Union county.

Prairie wolves or coyotes are reported to be very troublesome to sheep-raisers in Grant county.

The services of a gentleman from the east have been secured for the university at La Grande, in addition to the instructors already employed. The institution is flourishing under favorable auspices.

A letter from Centerville says: Crops all over this section of the county are reported as looking fine. A larger acreage than usual has been planted, which is all up and looks well. With an ordinary season our farmers will have more wheat to ship next year than they ever had in one season before.

George Store, of Heppner, lies in Pendleton jail on the charge of brutally assaulting a little girl 8 years of age. The *Gazette* says "Store has been one of the most fervent prayer-makers in Heppner religious meetings, and has wept and moaned over the impending fate of us poor sinners who don't bother much about religion. He has also made himself a nuisance by boring men on the street about joining the church. If Store is guilty and the Lord lets such stuffs as him into heaven, the other place will be the best region for decent men to take up ranches."

Frank M. Dibble died at Heppner a few days [illegible] It is believed the sickness was brought on by over-exertion in athletic sports, which he was indulging in freely among the boys the day prior to the attack. He grew rapidly worse, became delirious, suffered a paralytic stroke which left the right arm, side and leg lifeless. Dr. Swinburne, assisted by many willing hands, done everything in their power for the young man, but all to no purpose. Prof. Jackson of Portland, in whose employ Mr. Dibble had been for some time, took a great interest in the patient's welfare and rendered every assistance possible.

A correspondent writing from Eugene City, regarding matters at the university, says there is a falling off in attendance. Several reasons may be given in explanation of this, among which is partial failure of crops and consequent hard times. The reason perhaps paramount to all others however, is lack of advertising, not only through the papers, but through men of influence, whose interests should be enlisted in behalf of the school.

Van Cleve, who was taken from Pendleton to the insane asylum last week, imagined that he had committed some crime, and kept protesting that he had never meant to do anything wrong. This idea has been haunting him ever since. Several times on the journey to Salem he asked Deputy Lucy what it was that he had done. He once sold a farm to Mr. Lucy, and he asked anxiously if there was any fraud in the deed, and if that was why he was being taken away as his guardian. Notwithstanding Mr. Lucy's assurance that the deed was all right, the idea remained, and after some time of silence he exclaimed: "I know what it is—that deed I gave you was a fraud, but I didn't know it. I didn't mean anything wrong." Being assured that he was mistaken, he thought a while longer, and he said: "It must be about that Chinaman, then. I didn't mean to do anything wrong about the Chinaman"—evidently referring to the Chinaman, indicted for murder while Van Cleve was a grand juror.

SOUTHERN OREGON.

A good deal of fever prevails at Ashland.

The Odd Fellows of Grant's Pass are building a fine hall.

The grain threshed in Lake county last season was [illegible] bushels.

[illegible] have a small [illegible] near [illegible]

[illegible] week. It was the [illegible]

The [illegible] of Jackson county returned [illegible] the case of Frank Guthrie, charged with [illegible] Hall.

[illegible] *Plaindealer*: John Nichol has been arrested in [illegible] of Orien Gilpatrick, charged with the murder of J. M. Ketchum in [illegible] the Cow creek mountains. The prisoner and Ketchum were great friends, and went into the mountains to hunt together. Nichol [illegible] afterward [illegible] returned from the [illegible] Ketchum's horse [illegible] where Ketchum [illegible] But the [illegible] was [illegible] Ketchum [illegible] murdered [illegible] no one should [illegible] guilty.

[illegible]

[illegible] Smith of Dallas was [illegible]

[illegible] Dalles and [illegible]

[illegible] the territory [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] taking [illegible] customer [illegible] that sign [illegible] hang [illegible] the wall, which read "Positively no credit," [illegible] look pleasant."

WASHINGTON TERRITORY ELECTION

[illegible] returns [illegible] we gather the following regarding [illegible] election in Washington [illegible] The chief interest [illegible] on the [illegible] M. Armstrong [illegible] Charles S. Voorhees [illegible] was against the [illegible] either always [illegible] the [illegible] Mr. Voorhees [illegible] woman suffrage unreservedly [illegible] [illegible] estimated that upwards of 11,000 women voted at the recent election. The taxation of church property was also [illegible] and the [illegible] decides the question in favor of [illegible] The [illegible] county seat [illegible] In the [illegible] Sprague came out ahead of [illegible] by a vote of [illegible] Mount Vernon was chosen by a vote of [illegible] This result does not disturb [illegible] of the circuit court at [illegible] requires the action of the legislature. There appears to be no longer any doubt of the election of Mr. Voorhees, though by what majority cannot now be stated. The latest estimates place his majority at 150. The returns from Franklin, Garfield, Kittitas, Klickitat and [illegible] are not complete, though estimates [illegible] the [illegible] county gave the largest [illegible] majority in favor of church taxation [illegible] Clarke county gave the largest prohibition majority [illegible]

King county cast the largest vote, [illegible] for delegate; Walla Walla second largest, [illegible] Pierce third [illegible], and Spokane fourth, [illegible]

The [illegible] votes were cast by Seattle [illegible] Walla Walla, [illegible] Tacoma [illegible] and Dayton fourth [illegible]

MASON COUNTY.

In Mason county the vote resulted as follows: Delegate, [illegible] Voorhees 187; brigadier general, Jones McAuliff [illegible]; adjutant general, W. [illegible] quartermaster general, D. R. [illegible]; commissary general, Simon Berg [illegible]; prosecuting attorney, J. M. Ballinger [illegible]; councilman, John McReavy 174; joint representative, N. D. Hill, 158; sheriff, William Callow 1[illegible]; auditor, F. A. Wilson 180; treasurer, M. Fredson, 1[illegible]; probate judge, Frank [illegible] Kennedy 15[illegible]; school superintendent, David Shelton 1[illegible]; commissioner, Thomas Webb, 1[illegible]; commissioner, F. Miller 112; commissioner, M. [illegible] Simmons, 14[illegible]; church tax, Yes 150.

CLARKE COUNTY.

In Clarke county the following are the majorities: Church tax, ayes, 191; Armstrong 13[illegible]; brigadier general, James McAuliff 659; adjutant general, W. F. Anderson [illegible]; quartermaster general, Frank Hand [illegible]; commissary general, Simon Burg [illegible]; prosecuting attorney, Hiram [illegible] joint councilman, W. R. [illegible] joint representative, [illegible] Russell [illegible]; representative, T. [illegible] Cowell, [illegible] sheriff, W. N. [illegible] county auditor, John O'Keane, [illegible] treasurer, Fred W. Burr, [illegible]; assessor, J. H. Fletcher, [illegible]; probate judge, Wm Ginder [illegible]; school superintendent, A. S. Nicholson, [illegible]

WHATCOM COUNTY.

The official returns for Whatcom county show the following elected and majorities: Delegate to congress, J. M. Armstrong, rep., 101; brigadier general, Wm Peel, rep., 42; adjutant general, R. G. O'Brien, rep., [illegible]; quartermaster general, D. R. Jackson, rep., 580; commissary general, H. [illegible] Livingston, rep., 387; councilman, F. C. Ferguson, rep., 107; representative, Shorb H. Mauls, rep., 2[illegible]; prosecuting attorney, John J. Calhoun, rep., [illegible]; auditor, Charles Donovan, dem., 32; sheriff, F. W. L. Loriner, rep., 27[illegible]; assessor, M. F. [illegible], dem., 3; treasurer, W. T. Coupe [illegible]; probate judge, W. H. Harris; church property [illegible]

WHITMAN COUNTY.

The following gives the majorities of the different candidates in Whitman county: Voorhees, [illegible]; Peel [illegible]; O'Brien [illegible]; Jackson [illegible]; Livingston [illegible]; Warn [illegible]; Wells 126; [illegible] Sullivan [illegible]; Crutcher [illegible]; Arrasmith [illegible]; Marsh, David, dem., 500; [illegible] Renshaw, W. E., rep., [illegible]; Kincaid, C. M., dem., [illegible]; Martin, C. Q., rep., [illegible]; Ruby, W. N., rep., 683; Church tax, No, [illegible]

PACIFIC COUNTY.

The south end of Pacific county gave the republican ticket a small majority, but it was greatly overbalanced by the vote in the north. So far as obtainable the following is the result: For delegate Armstrong, prosecuting attorney, McLauchlen councilman, Van Cleve, representatives, Goodell and Lamb auditor, Wood, sheriff, J. H. Turner treasurer, F. C. Davis, probate judge, Van Cleve commissioners, L. M. [illegible], George Wilson and H. Hutton school superintendent, Mrs. [illegible] surveyor [illegible], Philip Hanselman, wreckmaster, [illegible] Easterbrook, nearly all democrats.

CHEHALIS COUNTY.

The elected and majorities of Chehalis are as follows: Armstrong 20[illegible]; brigadier general Peel, [illegible]; adjutant general O'Brien, [illegible]; quartermaster general, Jackson, [illegible]; commissary general Livingston [illegible]; prosecuting attorney [illegible]; joint councilman Bowen, 17[illegible]; joint representative, Tefft [illegible]; Goodell [illegible]; sheriff [illegible]; auditor, Fleet, 11; treasurer, [illegible]; assessor, [illegible]; probate judge, Pearson, [illegible]; school superintendent Mrs. J. M. Walker [illegible]. For church tax, 11[illegible]

SPOKANE COUNTY.

The following is the official canvass of Spokane county: Delegate Armstrong, [illegible]; brigadier general Peel, [illegible]; adjutant general, O'Brien [illegible]; quartermaster general Jackson, [illegible]; commissary general, Livingston, [illegible]; councilman, Reavis, 387; representative, [illegible]; attorney, [illegible]; treasurer, [illegible]; sheriff, Whitney, [illegible]; auditor, Vanhouten, [illegible]; probate judge, Binkley, 99; assessor, Mc[illegible], [illegible]; superintendent of schools, Alderman, [illegible]; church tax, no, 29[illegible]. Total vote 2876.

COWLITZ COUNTY.

In Cowlitz county Armstrong received 420 votes. The republicans elect the joint councilman from Pacific, Wahkiakum, Cowlitz and Chehalis, A. D. Bowen, and the joint representative, E. Campbell. The following are elected: N. S. Porter, rep., attorney of second judicial district, county auditor, [illegible] Rees, dem.; sheriff, Ben Holmes, dem.; treasurer, J. C. Martin, rep.; assessor, J[illegible] Coyer, dem.; probate judge, Wm Bybee, dem.

ELECTION NOTES.

F. C. Ferguson and Walter Crockett, running for joint councilman, tied in Snohomish county, each receiving [illegible] votes. In Skagit Crockett ran ahead, but Ferguson beat him badly in Whatcom and is elected.

The Kittitas official return indicates that the normal republican majority in this county is about 300, and as Mr. Voorhees got a majority of 21, it shows that nearly 300 republicans voted for him. Perhaps not one of them voted for him because they want a democratic delegate to congress, but rather because they believed him more safe in reference to their railroad interests. The total vote of the county is now 1832, a very considerable increase over that of two years ago, then being 800. The [illegible] accounts for [illegible] of the [illegible]

J. J. Primrose [illegible] of the longest service in the territory. He has been treasurer of King county for eighteen years and at the late election was continued two years longer. His favor with the people seems to grow, the vote given him at the last election being the greatest he has ever received. Twenty years in the treasury of King county has made Mr. Primrose [illegible], and a century there [illegible] will only develop the fact that he has ever qualified himself the more thoroughly and satisfactorily to discharge the duties.

Klickitat majorities are as follows: Voorhees [illegible], Reavis [illegible], Cock [illegible], Dustin [illegible] [illegible]; for Klickitat county the majority [illegible] [illegible] over 300 and the [illegible] [illegible] was voted down. The [illegible] of the county was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Klickitat [illegible] and Yakima [illegible]

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

[illegible]

[illegible] plices, east and west [illegible] at the moment demonstrate.

There was [illegible] organization that had

[illegible]

[illegible] Au[illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] Mr. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by [illegible] [illegible]

And [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] it [illegible]

The [illegible] Press is [illegible] of the Western Union Telegraph [illegible] [illegible] company [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] give a [illegible] between [illegible] and [illegible] place for [illegible]

The Western Union telegraph company has [illegible] with the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the wires [illegible] [illegible] with the Associated Press [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the private dispatches [illegible] [illegible] more than the [illegible] is with the growing of the grain. If the [illegible] is [illegible] [illegible] brought [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Mr. Jay Gould is the largest stockholder of the Western Union Telegraph company—[illegible] the [illegible] of the government of England [illegible] [illegible] presumption [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] has [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the Western [illegible] the stupidest nonsense possible.

MILN IN SAN FRANCISCO

What the Press Think of his Performance of Hamlet.

Owing to the unusual delay of the Oregon steamer, Mr. George C. Miln was unable to appear in San Francisco until Wednesday night last, though announced for Monday. He opened at the Grand Opera house in Hamlet and was greeted by a large audience. The following extracts published Thursday morning show in what esteem he is held by the critics of the local press.

[illegible]

The [illegible]: Mr. George C. Miln in the role of Hamlet last night was received by a large [illegible] notwithstanding two disappointments from forced postponements as well as inclement weather, being heartily welcomed upon his appearance and twice recalled before the curtain, for there was no one present who, noticing his commanding presence, complete grace, clear enunciation in the more forcible parts, thorough [illegible] stage and perfect study, could question his purpose of adopting the stage, being inclined [illegible] [illegible] a star. He is not a perfect but he is excellent to a most remarkable degree in his characterization of Hamlet. For the period of his engagement, though he suffers from inferior support, [illegible] [illegible] very acceptable [illegible] [illegible] furnish [illegible] [illegible] keeping with the scene itself. Mr. Miln possesses an exceptional [illegible], which is [illegible] [illegible] the dagger he carries, and is different in this [illegible] the words follow the expression [illegible] which is not lost upon the audience. On the whole the performance can be considered quite successful and when we have seen his own different phases of his dramatic temperament, as in "Richelieu," "Macbeth," "Othello," and others of his repertory [illegible] [illegible] impressions [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] dramatic art [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] PERFORMANCE.

Ch[illegible]: [illegible] George C. Miln [illegible] [illegible] last night. Mr. Miln was so good [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] that he [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for declamation which the legitimate plays gives. A faint likeness to Booth is [illegible] [illegible] powerful pair of lungs and a strong [illegible] would appear to be [illegible] [illegible] merits of Mr. Miln [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] performance of Hamlet from the first. As a reader he is more than satisfactory, and [illegible] [illegible] entertainment [illegible] would be [illegible] successful. But he is not Hamlet without the faintest [illegible] [illegible] the lines. He [illegible] in the [illegible] [illegible] his consonants and [illegible] his vowels in a revelry of laughter [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] perplexities [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] He does not lighten at any time the gloom of distracted [illegible] [illegible] never at a loss to [illegible] rhythmically with the sounding lines. There is no uncertainty about Miln's [illegible] whatever Shakespeare has written he declaims with "the finest [illegible] tragedy." His chief basis is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] Hamlet's [illegible] nature. He has never [illegible] the question [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the most [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Mr. Miln [illegible] "King" [illegible] "Queen," "Horatio," [illegible] "Ophelia" [illegible] is immaterial as [illegible] what they say and do [illegible] [illegible] He recognizes nothing [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of silence were a thrilling triumph of climax. To all the speeches he gives equal declamatory weight and he makes the same grimaces to "Ophelia" when he reads the well known and pretty scene that he does when he scratches the ground [illegible] and watches the "King" in the play. He is very impressive in the "recorder" scene with Rosencrantz and Guildenstern, and he chaffs Polonius with intense dramatic [illegible] He is never in a quandary even in the great "To be or not to be" speech. He goes through Hamlet with that assurance which belongs to the actor who looks at Shakespeare as a writer of recitations and he seems to have [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of everything and everybody to himself.

[illegible]

Call: [illegible] Mr. Miln, however with good judgment, retains the excellent business, in its entirety, at the close of the first act, which many Hamlets, Mr. Barrett in particular, seem to omit. Of Mr. Miln's method as an actor, it may be said that he is florid and often crude. He has a good deal to learn in stage business. He comments on [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] uncomfortably close to the old school of [illegible] He often misses [illegible] [illegible] mistaking loudness of speech for intensity of utterance. After the ghost scene when he speaks to Horatio [illegible] [illegible] result of his interview, he [illegible] [illegible] a disagreeable [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

His fault is, too, that in his soliloquies he is speaking to himself, [illegible] declaims the [illegible] beautiful lines, beginning:

Oh what a rogue and peasant slave am I!

As if he were addressing a political meeting. But we will do him the justice to say that in the [illegible] soliloquy he does not weaken it by avoiding to speak a strong word of meaning, when he meets it. Time and space will not permit going through the play with Mr. Miln just now. There will be another opportunity, this evening, when he repeats the performance [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

CLEVELAND AND THE VOTE

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] York [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] is [illegible] well satisfied with the result [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] "We were democrats with the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE FAMILY IN THE CENSUS

Interesting Facts [illegible] from the Census Tables

[illegible] census of 1880 is [illegible] states, at the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] them at [illegible] It points [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] strik[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] war. If [illegible] [illegible] history of the [illegible] [illegible] forty years [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] European [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] that continent [illegible] [illegible]

The number of persons to a family was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 1850 [illegible] This shows a steady decrease in the [illegible] United States as a whole, of [illegible] per cent. But the rate of decline was not [illegible] In the first decade it was [illegible] per cent, [illegible] In the second [illegible] per [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] The [illegible] [illegible] established by statistics [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] In the southern states, which were the seat of operations, or which lost most heavily in proportion [illegible] [illegible] the natural strength of the family [illegible] declined in the first decade at [illegible] [illegible] from 1870 to 1880, when recuperative power just began to show itself [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] roughly speaking [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] east of the Mississippi. In Georgia, for instance, the family rose from [illegible] in South Carolina from [illegible] [illegible] Mississippi from [illegible] [illegible] Virginia from [illegible] [illegible] Tennessee [illegible] North Carolina [illegible] [illegible] Arkansas and Alabama all show [illegible] and Texas a slight one. In [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the decline is greater than the average [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] tendency [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the average family in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] New York, Ohio and Massachusetts [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the rate of their [illegible]

The effect of the war in this regard may, it [illegible], be said to have been nearly [illegible] [illegible] That influence eliminated, for the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] we must seek other causes [illegible] [illegible] the members of the household.

[illegible] the far west, the family [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] were as desolate in their domestic surroundings as the builders of Rome, although the [illegible] around a post-office or [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] than the [illegible] Sabines. The [illegible] family, beginning in 1850 at [illegible] [illegible] of the average in the Union [illegible] [illegible] the very slight improvement of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] society rapidly gained [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in 1880 [illegible] Montana had, in 1870, even a hundred [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in 1880. We observe [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] throughout the new states of the far west [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] The [illegible] of [illegible] exceptional. The average [illegible] family, thirty years [illegible] below the ratio of [illegible] [illegible] steadily, unaffected by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] California [illegible] [illegible] and Wyoming are the only ones of the [illegible] states, territories or district [illegible] show an absolute gain within the period for which returns are given. The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] New Hampshire and Vermont, where [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] New Hampshire [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] other states but New York [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Indiana [illegible] [illegible]

An additional evidence of the [illegible] of Berlin [illegible] establishment [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] society, which is about to [illegible] offer its various [illegible] of the city [illegible] [illegible] for a moderate deposit and a trifling fee [illegible] procure them [illegible] at any time [illegible] [illegible] shelter against the sudden surprises of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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